REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,050.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
[illegible]	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Tuticorin	6
,, Rutnagherry	29	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	29	,, Galle	8
,, Goa	30	,, Negapatam	11
,, Carwar	30	,, Poncicherry	12
Dec.		,, Madras	14
,, Mangalore	1	,, Masulipatam	15
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	16
,, Tellicherry	2	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopaulpore	18
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	19
,, Alleppy	4	Arrives at CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 182 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	9
,, Kurrachee Dec.	1	,, Mahomerah	9
,, Guadur	2	,, Fao	9
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	11
,, Jask	5	,, Linga	16
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Linga	8	,, Jask	19
,, Bushire	10	,, Muscat	20
,, Fao	12	,, Guadur	22
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Coury, will leave on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as now! All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same.—Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. CATHAY,	2,982 Tons,	Nov. 23rd	to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN,	2,333 ,,	,, 30th	November.
S.S. MALWA,	2,933 ,,	Dec. 7th	to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA,	1,874 ,,	,, 14th.	

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain N. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,200 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do, Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, consisting of the following varieties of sundries :—

Bronze and marble figures, telescopes, sterioscopes, plated cruet frames, hotwater curry dish, sets of drums, cakes of French chocolate, eight day table time-pieces, &c.

An invoice of nicely polished cutlery of a celebrated maker, the same consists of pocket knives, &c.

A few hams, 2 cases of money purses, 1 case watch keys, 1 case Alpacca umbrellas, furniture, brushes &c.

A few blue and white dinner sets.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapoliams, jacconets, prints, dhooties, sarries, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy, Hardware Merchant—

1 Cask containing 11 dozen Patent Sauce Pans with covers.
3 ditto ditto 22 dozen Tinned Tea Kettles with covers.
17 Bundles Galvanized Nettings.
1 Case Brass Screws.
1 Case Plated and Brass Beadings.

On account and at the risk of Noorally Abdoolally—

3 Cases Buttons.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Sonapore Street, near Trinity Chapel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, this day Monday, the 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, the Mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage and further charge dated 21st day of May 1870, and the 5th day of February 1872, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Jumsetjee Pestonjee Madun, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the South side of the New Sonapore Road, in the sub district of Booleshwur, containing by admeasurement about three hundred and seventeen (317) square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1149, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and the house of Maneckjee Nowrowjee Jevary, and on or towards the west by the house of Eduljee Cowasjee Bisnee, on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the north by the New Sonapore Road, and which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree, Byramjee Ruttanjee Antia, and other tenants, and are at present in the occupancy of Bomonjee Rustomjee, Byramjee Rustomjee Antia and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, (French polished, by Messrs Deschamp & Co.) Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, by J. Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, a mahogany full sized Slate Billiard Table, and Lamp with Balls, Cues, &c., at the Bungalow, No. 74, Breach Candy, or Mahaluxmee.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of W. M. Macaulay, Esquire, (changing his residence,) the same comprises, glass and porcelainware, plated articles, table and chamber candlesticks, ice pitcher, cruet and egg frames, teaset, a mahogany box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, an oakwood case of fish knives and forks, with ivory handles, a set of "fiddle pattern" spoons and forks, cutlery, a set of teakwood dining-table in 5 pieces, teak French polished sideboard, dumb-waiters, dining-room chairs, kerosine hanging and wall lamps, carved circular, pier and writing tables, French polished light chairs, a mahogany cheval glass, reclining couches, blackwood low chairs, French polished card table, hatstand, blackwood teapoys with marble slabs, a bronze six lights kerosine hanging lamp, carpet, a solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by J. Birdwood and Sons, nearly new, walnutwood music stool, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by J. Bennet & Co., London, with a billiard gas lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., handsome chromolithographs in gilt frames, iron painted bedsteads, wardrobes, presses, dressing and washhand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, China matting, coir door rugs, vases, folding and long arm chairs, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils, earthen pots of choice plants, &c.

Catalogues of full details are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, two solid mahogany sweet toned Pianos, one by Soundy & Co., and the other by Collard and Collard, a medium sized Billiard Table, Saddles and bridles, plants &c., at Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, and sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Middle Colaba, a portion of the handsome household furniture of Frank Chalk, Esquire, changing his residence, and of the late James Faichney, Esquire, the same comprising rich straw stem, Greek key pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electroplated cruet and pickle frames, table spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, buiscuit box, claret jug, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved blackwood and French polished furniture such as conversation, reclining and sofa couches, chiffoniers, a pair of richly carved pier tables with toilet glasses attached, a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, drawing room, round, pier, washing and dressing tables, drawing room, dining room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, bookstands, side board, wine cellarater, single and double screens, teapoys, camp cots, fancy painted iron four post bedsteads, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature, billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board complete, two solid mahogany sweet toned square pianofortes, one by Soundy & Co. and the other by Collard and Collard, a oakwood harmonium with 3 stops, cheval and toilet glasses, superior Bohemian glass flower vases, marble clock, figures, pictures, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lustres, reading and Argyle lamps, microscope in case, tool chest, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

In consequence of hundreds still being unable to gain admission, and by special request, the Entertainment will be exhibited for another SIX NIGHTS, which will positively be the last, as other engagements have to be fulfilled.

GRAND PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Pit	As. 8
Stalls	,, 1 8		

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER .... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ROSARIO, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, viz.,—

That article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted :—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of DIETS, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. and PETTY SUPPLIES, for the USE of the GOCULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL during the year 1875.

Lists of articles to be supplied and the Conditions of the Contract are kept and can be copied at the Apothecary's Office at the Hospital.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Apothecary at the Hospital up till noon of the 30th instant and are to be addressed to the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand (1,000) must accompany each Tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
T. G. HEWLETT, Surgeon-Major,
Surgeon in Charge of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 470 of 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAWER and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAWER .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHEEBAI, widow of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased .... Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Court made in this Suit on the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES FLYNN, the Receiver appointed in this Suit, will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) on THURSDAY, the 26th day of November inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., all that piece or parcel of land belonging to the Estate of the late COWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased, (held under a lease for 99 years, renewable for a further term of 99 years, subject to a monthly rent of Rupees 200), situate in Mahaluxumee Road, in the Island of Bombay, near the Mill of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, together with the Mill and Premises known as the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery belonging thereto.

The Inventory of the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery, as well as the Mill itself, may be inspected on the premises, and any further particulars can be obtained, and the Conditions of Sale be seen either there or at the Office of the Undersigned in Rampart Row.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

Bombay, 21st November 1874

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere ; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depôt for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND,"

Cheroots and Cigars in Cedar Boxes.

No.			
No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	Rs. 28
,, 2	Medium size Cheroots	,,	,, 21
,, 3	Smaller Cheroots	,,	,, 17
,, 5	Large "Manilla"	,,	,, 21
,, 4	Small "Havannahs"	,,	,, 15
,, 6	Medium do.	,,	,, 21
,, 7	Large do.	,,	,, 28
,, 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	,,	,, 10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

Cheroots with Straps.

No.			
No. 1	Large Dawson	per 1,000	Rs. 16
,, 2	Medium do.	,,	,, 13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—*i. e.* the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

GENUINE TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

Colored Illustrations of the different Patterns, which are manufactured in Gold, or Silver. Can be seen at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.'s DEPOT, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

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READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be charged on all SUMS due with reference to the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE, remaining unpaid on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per SHARE on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 1st day of December 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated, Bombay, 15th October 1874, 4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, from Parties willing to undertake the following WORKS :

1. Making additions and alterations to the European General Hospital.
2. Ditto ditto to the House of Correction.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P.D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 17th November 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

St. ANDREW'S DINNER.

IT is customary for FREEMASONS, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to hold a FESTIVAL on St. ANDREW'S DAY. At the last Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay it was decided that, in addition to the MASONIC ELEMENT, SCOTCHMEN and their FRIENDS, WHETHER MASONS or NOT, be invited to join in a BANQUET, to be given in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, on St. ANDREW'S DAY (30th November), and for this purpose the following GENTLEMEN have consented to form a Committee :—

Capt. H. Morland, P.G.M.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
W. J. Best, Esq.
Capt. Brebner.
R. Clark, Esq.
M. Balfour, Esq., D.P.G.M.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
R. W. Robertson, Esq.
Tudor G. Trevor, Esq.
A. Thomson, Esq.
R. V. Reid, Esq.

H. G. Rowell, P. G. Secy., Secretary.

The DINNER will be HELD in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, Cumballa Hill Road, at 7-45 P.M., on St. ANDREW'S DAY.

Tickets, Price Rs. 10 each, may be had from the Secretary, or any of the Members of the Committee.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

WANTED.

WANTED THEODOLITES, new or second-hand. Communicate prices and other particulars to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Giros Survey, Kattywar.

Address—Rajcote.

WANTED, HEAD MASTER for the Bishop's High School, Poona, from the begining of [illegible]. A knowledge of Latin up to the Matriculation Standard [illegible] necessary. Salary Rs. 200 with free house [illegible] taking boarders of whom the present Head [illegible] Married man preferred. Apply, stating qualifications and forwarding testimonials to the Reverend G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21ST NOVEMBER.

No change has taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market within the past two days, Reuter still reporting the tone as quiet, the sales to-day being 12,000 bales, imports 9,000. Yesterday's New York prices came ½ cent. per lb. higher both for spot Cotton and futures, but against this, Exchange on London has advanced ⅛ and gold ⅛.

The American receipts continue to increase, yesterday's figures being 30,000, Exports to Great Britain 21,000 bales, bringing the totals as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Weeks receipts	155,000	130,000	121,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	77 000	58,000	38,000
Do. do. Continent	20,000	24,000	30,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	1,111,000	872,000	1,014,000
Do. Exports to U. K. from 1st September.	399,000	273,000	278,000
Total exports to Continent from 1st September.	93,000	85,000	173,000
Stocks at the Ports	516,000	391,000	384,000

This comparison shows that in the twelve weeks since the commencement of the season, the receipts are 239,000, Exports to U. K. 126, 000, and to the Continent 8,000 bales, in excess of last year. These figures speak for themselves as regard the probable extent of the crop, and unless a material falling off takes place soon, we must be prepared to hear of a return to estimates of 4¼ to 4½ millions of bales.

The past week's business in Liverpool has been large, the total sales being returned at 105,000 bales—9,000 over the estimate. Ready stocks are reduced by 15,000 bales, but the visible supply as shown below is still 7,000 bales in excess of last year.

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	540,000	555,000	497,030
„ London	104,375	104,375	195,040
American afloat	240,000	200,000	153,000
East Indian „	110,000	150,000	142,000
	994,375	1,009,375	987,070
Price of Mid Orleans	8 3/16d.	8 3/16d.	8⅞d.
„ Fair Dhollera......	5 ⅛d.	5 1/16d.	5 9/16d.
Difference...	3 1/16	3⅛	3 5/16

The Manchester Piece-goods Market on Friday was firm but less active, prices as quoted by Reuter showing no change except for 39 inch Jacconets which are 1½d. per piece higher. There is evidently very little life in the Market, and unless influenced by an upward movement in Cotton, we may look for a relapse to the former state of dulness, as the unfavourable advices now going from this side can scarcely fail to have a depressing effect.

Consols this morning are again given at 93¾; French Rentes are not quoted; Bar Silver has advanced to 58⅛d. per oz, due probably to increased purchases for this side.

STIRLING Exchange to day has been decidedly quieter in tone, Banks having shown more disposition to buy than sell at a reduction of 1/16d from yesterday's quotations, while for future delivery the decline is quite ⅛d. per rupee. The amount of bills offering is still insignificant, and from the rate at which exports are going forward there seems little probability of any material increase until after the turn of the year, and even then the large speculative sales for January delivery will be against any material advance in rates. In fact, looked at from the basis of prospects here, exchange promises to continue comparitively easy, throughout the coming season. The Cotton crop certainly points to larger exports than last year, but these will not be felt till well on in the season, and after all it is questionable whether the total value will be greater. On the other hand the improved state of the country points to a larger trade in imports, and there is no indication of any disturbing influence intervening such as the famine in Bengal last season. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10⅜d.	per rupee
Ditto 6 months' sight		1s. 10⅝d.	„
Credits	ditto do.	1s. 11d.	„
Documents	ditto do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	„

On Calcutta demand, bills are still at par, but 60 days' sight have declined to ⅜ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very dull :—Fours Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half Rs. 103⅞; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

SHARES are quiet with little change in values.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been very limited and prices are unaltered. Receipts from up country during the week have been 4,790 bales.

FREIGHTS are steadier, ready steamers being quoted at £2 3 9. For February loading, engagements continue to be made at £2 12 6, and two steamers having been taken up at equal to about £2 11 3 net. The Iron ship "Steuart Hahneman" is reported to have been taken up by speculators for February loading at £2 10—with concessions, and there is a strong demand on the same terms for March April loading.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at declinning rates, increased stocks making importers more anxious to sell.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value p. sh.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank..................	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	750
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,25?	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	25?	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
1,?00	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India...	116
40,?00	25.	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee......	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co..........	650
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co........	1,350
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mill's Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co............	4,000
1000	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New) ..	590
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co...........	1,275
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New............	325
850	1,000	1,000	65 p.s*	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	..	37½ps.	Carwar Company...........	700
500	1,850	all	100ps*	Colaba Press Co............	4,500xd.
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co........	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co................	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p*	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
300	500	all	100 p*	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,465	75 p*	Imperial Press Co...........	450
200	400	350	60 p*	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	485
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p*	Prince of Wales Press......	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.........	1,050
400	85	75	45 ps	Scinde Press Co..............	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	900
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
150	85	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co............	1,335
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	143
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,400
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	...
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
......	£10	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,050
900	1,000	all	200p*	Bombay United	1,325
1,600	150	170	10*	Broach Mills..................	260
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,000	2,000	all	107p.*	Dhurumsey Spinning......	1,675
1,500	1,250	all	125p.*	Fleming S. W. Co..........	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	115p*	Great Eastern	1,490
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co........	1,285
710	1,000	all	115p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills . ..	1,380
600	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,250
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning...........	1,400
350	1,000	550	65p.*	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,?00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,415
900	1,000	...	200p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
4,000	6??	al	340*	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	...	1,000	150p.*	Secunderdas Spinning.....	1,475
400	1,000	25	31p.*	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
......	19	...	Bank of China.......	1
......	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SALUS, 315 tons, Captain W. Poland, will sail to-day for Cochin, in ballast.

THE BARQUE KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin, and Colombo with a general cargo.

H. M.'s PHILOMEL, Commander Edward Garfuth, R. N., arrived in harbour on Saturday last morning from Muscat.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, 1,261 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbit, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Hoodooda, and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 677 pilgrims.

THE SHIP MARIAN MOORE, 948 tons, Captain T. Stephenson, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,264 bales cotton, 233 bales wool, 4,122 cwts. linseed, 1,144 cwts. galls, and sundries.

THE S. S. PARANA, 1,027 tons, Captain W. Warring, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal with the following cargo :—4,567 bales cotton, 1,643 bales wool, 750 cwts. linseed, 88 cwts. gingelly seed and sundries.

THE S. S. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain J. Cowell, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ross, two children and ayah. For Aden—Forty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. MALDA, 1268 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Beypore—Sub-Lieut. E. E. McMalin, and Sub-Lieut. J. L. Woollelge. For Mangalore—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grater, and Colonel and Mrs Couchman, child and ayah. For Vingorla—Captain Poole. For different ports—Twenty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. ROZARIO, 775 tons, Captain S. M. Puddicombe, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Glasgow (October 2nd), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo—36 bales cotton, 6 cases provision, 2,045 iron pipes, 1 cask glassware, 1 case biscuits, 128 packages wine, 4 cases brandy, 200 sheet iron, 97 bales twist, 72 packages wine and spirits, 400 barrels beer, 249 cases acid, 1 cask whiskey, 20 tons iron, 1,500 fire cricks, 6 casks coal dust, and 25 cases spirits. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Rozario (s)	Puddicombe...	Glasgow, Oct 2.
	H. M. S. Philomel...	Garforth ...	Muscat, Nov 14.
22	Emblehope (s).......	Stephenson ..	Liverpool, Oct 18.
	H. M. S. May Freir.	Guthrie	Muscat, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Malda (s)	Burke....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Teviot (s)	Nesbit	Aden, Hoodooda and Jeddah.
	Parena (s)	Waring	Liverpool.
	Muriel (s)..............	Cowell	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Marian Moore, Stephenson, Liverpool.
Barque Salus, Poland, to Cochin.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo.

The Steamer Ennerdale, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Nemesis (s)	Lungley	Rangoon, Nov 11.
	Mary Stenhouse..........	Hedjcock	Barron, Aug 30.
18	British Consul............	Green	Sydney, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
17	Africa (s)................	....	....
	Frank Flint................	....	....
18	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	....	....
	Gall way	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
15	Reigate......................	....	Mauritius.
	City of Carthage (s).	....	Calcutta.
17	Japan (s)	....	London.
	Oriental (s)	....	Rangoon & N. Ports.
18	El Dorado (s)	....	London via Colombo.
	Rialto	....	Melbourn.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
15	York	....	London via Cocanada.
	City of Carthage (s).	....	London.
16	TombyCundasawmy	....	Havre.
	Louis T.	....	Cocanada.
17	Ava (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LONDON.

South Tyne s, 150 cases window glass, Ameeroodin Fazulally, Alewick Castle, 1 case brandy, A. C. Dady and Co.
Timor s, 25 boxes soap, B W Pattuck and Co.
Rajpoot, 50 hogsheads beer, the L and A Co.
Tev ot s 11 rolls lead, 10 packages lead pipes, and 30 kegs nails, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.
Kong Sevire s, 32 casks empty soda water bottles, John S Elmore and Co; 7 packages wall paper, Tyabally Abdo-lally and Co; 26 casks empty soda water bottles, S R Sookbia; 20 casks sodawater bottles, D D Sh b; 500 casks cement, Ewart, Latham and Co; 67 kegs nails, Meyabhoy Syabkhan
Parana s, 5 cases thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
G C Stevenson s, 7 cases paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 200 kegs red lead, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.
Th ran s, 4 cases saffran and 12 bales paper, L. Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 5 bales hides, Goolam Rusool Abdool Cader; 70 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 90 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittambar; 44 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee.
Parana s, 25 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nansee.
Timor s, 25 cwts myrabollams, Verjee Pursotum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton; 42 bales cotton, Allana Lukhumsee; 33 bales cotton, Bapoobhoy Visram; 50 bales cotton, Assur Veerjee; 309 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 275 cwts myrabollams, Poonjee Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 23 bales skins, Vana Anna syed Mohideen Shahib and Co; 27 bales skins, Mahomed Surajoodin and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, Shaik Woosman Ally Surajoon Nagoor Meera and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Trekee Mahomed Chinee Aboosallay & Co; 6 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy, 100 cwts horns, Ally Hassum Noor Mahomed; 100 cwts horns, Hoosen Hassum; 100 cwts horns, Sulleman Hassum; 20 cwts. cardamoms, Wallace and Co; 18 cases heerabole, and 5 bales orchilla weed, Denjeebhoy Mamed; 7 cwts mother of pearl shells, and 7 cwts. gum, Mahomed Coorjee; 50 cases olibanum, Jomabhoy Lalljee; 273 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen; 32 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adonjee; 187 cases mother of pearl shells, Versey Poonja and Co; 185 cwts gall, Jettea Pursatum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Theran s, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
India s, 75 cwts coffee, and 687½ cwts gingelly seed, Verjee Pursotum and Co.

HIGH COURT—23RD NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

To speak to the Minutes of Decrees.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumedass Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSE.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurranee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

495-74—K Morojee—Anundjee Ramjee and another v Mahomed Mitha.

LONG CAUSE.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdharijee M v Manocdass Gordhandass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee—Part heard.
818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.
256-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Damjee Valloo and another.
250-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Khimjee Haridass.
297-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v Maneckiall Gopaldas—Crawford and Boevey.
114-73—Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
536-72—Jefferson and Peyne—Fuzoola Khaelani v Purmanundas Mathooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
523-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Herrybhoy Moteeram v Mogunlal Achrutlall and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Seevdass and another v Moolchund Joharimul—P Kawasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS AND RIGHT WING OF H. M.'s 31st Regiment from England arrived by train at Jullundur, the station to which it has been ordered, on the 15th instant, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.B Chichester. The Left Wing arrived on the 12th instant.

THE 219th Regiment will commence its march from Allahabad towards Raneeghet on Thursday, the 26th instant, on being relieved by the 1-5th Fusiliers. The 33rd N. I. will commence its march from this station towards Delhi on Wednesday, the 25th instant. It will first, on the 21st instant, go into camp on the ground east of its rifle range, leaving its lines empty for the 34th N. I. on its arrival.—*Pioneer*.

H. M.'s 1-5th Fusiliers will enter Cantonment, Allahabad, on Monday morning, the 23rd instant, and occupy the barracks vacated by the 2-19th Regiment, furnishing two companies for duty at the Fort. The two companies of the 2-19th Regiment now at the Fort will, on being relieved, join the head-quarters of their battalion in Camp. Surgeon L. A. Irving, just arrived from the Meerut Circle, will do duty with the married families of the 2-19th Regiment proceeding to Raneeghet.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

SIMLA, November. 18, 1874.

The following promotions are made :—

9th Native Infantry, Hawes to be Commandant, Webster in command, and Toker, Wing officer.

14th Native Infantry, Williams to be Commandant, and Woodgate, Wing officer.

27th Native Infantry, Ogilvie to be 2nd in command, and Birch, Wing officer.

31st Native Infantry, Langmore to be Commandant, Bernard 2nd in command, and Tweddell, Wing officer.

33rd Native Infantry, Rutherford to be 2nd in command, and MacTier, Wing officer.

42nd Native Infantry, Sherriff to be Commandant, Tulloch 2nd in command.

The appointments of Lieutenants Ommanney and M. Laughlin, Instructors of Musketry of the 3rd and 48th Foot respectively, are gazetted.

Captain Atkins is appointed 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Regiment.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 19.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 20.

Seton, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Fife, Captain, Bengal 65th Regt., en route to Staff College, from Lucknow.

NOVEMBER 21.

Edmonds, Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Dum Dum.
Largden, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, on duty, from Peshawur.
Wood, Captain, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Dickerson, Surg Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 19.

Williams, Surg Major, Bengal 40th Regt N I, to join, to Ferozepore.

NOVEMBER 1.

Johnson, Surg, Madras 35th Regt N I, Matheran.
MacMahon, Sub-Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, to join to Thyetmyo.
Couchman, Colonel, Madras 34th Regt, to join, to Mangalore.
Poole, Captain, Bombay 5th Regt, N L I, on duty, to Belgaum.
Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Worlledge, Sub-Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, to join, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 21th November 1874.

Under instructions from the horse guards war official it is to notify :—

Lieutenant F E B Loraine has been promoted Capt into the 6th Battery.

6th Brigade Royal Artillery vice Pym placed upon the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant H Knight, F Battery 9th Brig R A has been posted to the depot Brigade.

Lieutenant W B Hemans, 6th Brigade R A is promoted Capt temporari y posted to No 6 Baty 13th Brigade.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieut P L N C G Skinner, 4th Brig and W Martin, 18th Brig.

Lieutenant Martin will join F Baty 4th Brig on the arrival of the same in India.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments.

5th Regiment N L I—Capt of Poole, S C, to be 1st Wing Officer is confirmed in the appointment vice Lieut Col Cooper.

21st Regiment N I (Marine Battalion) Col T Thalsher, 2nd in Command 11th N I to officiate a commandant during the absence of Col Carnegy on furlough or until further orders.

With reference to G O C No. 351 3.d Junelast, Capt Nicholson, 1st Wing Subn 27th N I was appointed to officiate as Wing officer of that Corps in addition to his own duties.

Major J C D S Moray, S C, is placed on general duty, Surat.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified.

Lieut W L Bowen, S C, 2nd in command, 3rd N I, 18th Nov 1874.

Major S W O Stevens cadre 3rd Cavy, 13th Nov 1874.

Captain and Brevet Maj W G Trevor, S C, 1st Wing Subt, 11th Rgt. N I 12th Nov 1874.

Capt H T Bulkley, S C, Adjt 2nd Grenadiers N I, 4th Nov. 1874
Lieut C A De N Lucas, S C, Adjt 1st Sindh Horse 14 Nov 1874.
Lieutenant T Teed, S C Sub-Adjt Comsy Ge 1 14 Nov 1874
Lieut H Hay, S C 2nd squan subtn Poona Horse, 13th Nov 1874

Captain H T Bulkley, S C, has qualified at Hythe as 1st class Instructor of Musketry.

Surg-Maj Hulsebery and Surgeon Langdon and Craig detailed in G I C of the 18th Inst for duty with troops proceeding to England will travel to the port of embarkation on duty at the public expense.

No 2072 Sergeant Maj Andrew Gorman, 108th Regt Central Gymnasium, Poona, is transferred to the unattached List.

Lance Corporal G A W Newman, 1st Batn 2nd Foot, is appointed Meteorological Observer, at Belgaum, and will proceed to join without delay.

The following recruiting parties are authorized :—

3rd Regiment N L I—To the Northern Concan, 1 Havildar and 2 Privates.

17th Regiment N I—Within the Presidency Limits 1 Jamadar, 1 Naik, and 4 Privates.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Royal Artillery—Regimental Order by the officer Comdg R A, Northern Division, dated 10th Nov appointing Lieut A B Stapford "E" Battery "C" Bgde R H A Adjt R A, Mhow Division.

14th Regiment N I—Regimental Orders dated 7th Nov 1874 directing Capt Greig, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties with effect from the 31st Oct, vice Maj Woodhouse proceeded on furlough.

28th Regiment N I—Regimental Order dated 29th Sept 1874 directing Lieut-Col Gordon Officiating Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd is Command, and Capt Kitchen, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st Sept 1874 during the absence of Lieut-Col Robertson on medical certificate.

Regimental Order dated 8th Nov 1874 directing Capt Kitchen, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement vice Capt Simpson proceeding on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

49th Foot—Lieut-Col C Fitzgerald to Bombay there to await arrival of his Regiment from 20 h Nov 1874 on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

So much of the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, as directed that the services of Lieut A P Thornton be replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept is cancelled.

Mr Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, B A, LL B, having reported his return from furlough on the 10th instant, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in Moorshedabad, and to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade.

Mr Henry Arthur Deuteros Phillips, who was appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in the Orissa Division, is posted to the Balasore district.

Mr Percival Nelson Langdon, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the District of Hooghly.

Mr Charles Walter Bolton, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Haut Division of the Moorshedabad District.

Mr John Chamberlain Williamson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of Rampore Haut Division, is appointed to have charge of the Khoolna Division of the Jessore District.

Mr James O'Kinealy is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of Hooghly to hold the approaching Sessions at Howrah, which commence on the 23rd instant.

The services of Lieut L T Spens are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Capt Charles Owen Wynne Apperly is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of His Honor the Lieut Govr of Bengal with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M A who was appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the third grade, will continue to act as a Mag and Colr of the second grade.

Mr Anthony Patrick McDonnell, M A, who was appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the second grade will continue to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade.

Mr Frederic Angelo Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, on relief duty in Moorshedabad, is transferred to Dacca.

The Rev A O Hardy, Actg Chaplain, Fort William, having returned to duty on the 1st Nov 1874, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

The Rev J Kilbee Stuart, Chaplain, is reposted to Berhampore, with effect from 1st Nov. The services of the Revd Stuart are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from 16th Nov 1874.

Mr A H Turnbull, Sub Depy Opium Agent, Gazeepore, is allowed leave of absence for two months and five days, with effect from the 21st Dec 1874.

Mr William Francis, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act as a Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazeepore, during the absence on leave of Mr A H Turnbull or until further orders.

The services of Surgn Robert Andrew King Holmes, Actg Civil Surgn of Rajshahye, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Dr Jackson.

Surgn-Maj David Boyd Smith, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Dacca during the absence on leave of Dr J Wise, or until further orders.

Mr H W W Ellis, Naval Store keeper, is appointed to be First Depy Shipping-Master of Calcutta.

Municipal—The 10th November 1874—Mr George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah.

The services of the under-mentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Additional Chief Engineer for Special Works :—Gunduck Circle—Mr P B Roberts, and Mr E A Parsick, Asst Engineers, second grade.

Orissa Circle—Mr G T St A Nixon, Asst Engr, third grade.

Mr A J Oldham, Tempy Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Soane to the Gunduck Circle.

Mr T M L Thompson, Asst Engr, third grade, is transferred from the Cossye to the Hidgellee Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1874.

Mr W Connan, Asst Engr, second grade, Offg Ex Engr, Lohardugga District, is allowed privilege leave for two months, in addition to that already granted to him.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the North Bhagulpore Special Division on the 20th Aug 1874.

The services of Mr R C Anderson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, attached to the East Tirhoot Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Comr, Central Provinces.

The services of Lieut Col H T Forbes, R E, Ex Engr, first grade, attached to the Nuddea District, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Comr of Assam.

Mr P J Neuville, Ex Engr, third grade, having returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Exr Engr of the Nuddea District.

Mr G A D Anley, Ex Engr, second grade, Purneah District, is placed in charge of the Purneah Special Division in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

The Revd C E Wheeler, Chaplain of Roorkee, is granted four months' special leave on urgent private affairs, together with usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 20th Oct, 1874, or subsequent date.

Mr Marcus Burgh Rochfort, Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, Bengal, to have the powers of an Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, N W Provinces, over that portion of the East Indian Railway line which runs through the N W Provinces, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1874.

The undermentioned officers to be posted to the districts noted opposite their names, on their return from special duty in Bengal :—

Mr J W Harris, Asst Mag and Collr, to Bijnor; Mr R S Aikman, Asst Mag and Collr, to Etah; Mr W Barry, Asst Mag and Cllr, to Jaunpore, Mr W H Hudson, Asst Mag and Colr to Basti.

Mr Hugh Fraser, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be posted as an Asst to the Agra district, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr Francis Loraine Petre, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be posted as an Asst to the Fatehpur district, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

From 9th Sept 1874, the date on which Mr J H Twigg reported his return from deputation under the Comr of Cotton and Commerce, Mr J H Twigg, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade.

Mr D M Gardner, Offg Mag and Colr, Azamgarh, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag and Depy Colr Jaunpur, with effect from the date of his being relieved by Mr E S Robertson.

Mr W Smart, Asst Engr 1st grade, in charge of the Benares Sub-division Benares Provincial Division, passed on the 4th instant the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

Mr A E Rose, a passed student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the P W Dept, N W Provinces, as an Appce Engr, and is posted to the Allahabad Provincial Division.

Notification dated 20th Oct 1874, posting Mr A Sprenger to the Jhansi Division as Offg Ex Engr, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A T Fraser, R E, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut-Colonel G D Pritchard, R E, returned from leave on the 9th Nov and received charge of the 2nd Division, Agra Canal, from Mr W G Bligh, Asst Engr, on the same date.

Capt F T Home, Exe Engr, Eastern Jumna Canal, returned from the privilege leave granted, and took over charge of the Division from Lieut R M Hyslop, R E Asst Engr, on the 23rd Oct 1874.

Lieut D A Johnson, R E, Asst Engr, returned to the Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 29th Oct 1874.

Mr W Thatcher, Ex Engr, joined the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, on the 1st Nov.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 17.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr T J Maltby, Actg Senior Asst to the Colr of Ganjam, privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days in extension of that granted in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 27th Oct 1874.

Lieut-Col R A Roberts, R A, Supg Engr in charge of Tanjore District, is granted two months' privilege leave.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn William Macrae, MB, MC, MA, Actg Surgn, 1st District, Madras, vice Dr vanSomeren promoted.

Surgn Arthur Luke Hackett, to act as Surgn, 3rd District, Madras, including "Body Guard." This cancels his appointment to the 1st District, notified in the *Fort St George Gazette*, of the 10th instant.

Capt H Burton to be Supt of Mercantile Marine at the Port of Gopaulpore. Capt C H Rowland will act in the appointment during Capt Burton's absence.

Mr R W Barlow, Colr and Magt of Chingleput, resumed charge of the District from Mr H E Stokes, the Actg Colr, on the 2nd instant.

Mr George William Fawcett is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 6th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction has granted privilege leave of absence to Mr H Fortey, Inspr of Schools, 2nd Division, for one month, from the 2nd instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr will arrive at the Presidency by train at 6 P M, on Saturday the 21st instant.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major F Beeching, Infantry, doing general duty, Tonghoo, on furlough on private affairs for one year, and on medical certificate for three months, to embark from Calcutta.

Capt H G Pritchard, S C Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surgn Maj J Wilkins, M D, in medical charge 29th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years

Surgn-General Charles Alexander Gordon, M D, C B, of the British Medical Service, is admitted on the establishment of this Presidency, from the 31st Oct 1874, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr. Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

He is furnished with a most complete assortment of Menist's Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December, and will subsequently visit various stations in India, amongst others, Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Sind, Mhow, Indore, and Jubbulpoor.

Letters and communications may be addressed care of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

H. BETTS Assistant to Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that he has placed a selection of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS with the undermentioned for sale, comprising Race, Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, &c., unequalled in their perfect construction and finish, and at moderate prices.

ALSO, MENIST'S PATENT METROSCOPES, AND NEW FRENCH ARMY REGULATION FIELD GLASS.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

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OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
His Excellency the Governor's Levee.
The Meeting of Holkar and Scindiah.
Termination of the Enquiry into the case of attempted poisoning of the Resident at Baroda.
The Reported Capture of Yakoob Khan.
The Duffla Expedition.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay : Bengal and Central Provinces ; Madras ; the North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh ; Burmah ; the Nizam's Dominions ; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Promotion in the Bombay Civil Service.
Missionary Religions.
A Proposal to the B I S N Co.
Unjust Bills of Lading.
The Custard Apple.
Frauds in the Market Establishments.
European Vagrants.
Abolition of the appointment of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.
Bangalore.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Unjust Bills of Lading.
What Ought to be the British Policy in Afghanistan.
Discovery of an extensive system of Fraud in the Market Department.
Sir Arthur Cotton and Indian Irrigation.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander in Chief in India—North-West Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Madras—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts on Indian Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, and Freights. Calcutta : Arrivals and Departures. Madras : Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letters.
English Military Letter.
The Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITHS—November 21st, at Upper Norwood, the wife of John Griffiths, Esq., School of Art, Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—November 21st, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the wife of Harry John, of a son.

THORNTON—November 20th, at 150, Lime Grove, Colaba, the wife of Mr. R. S. Thornton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—HARBRIDGE (RYAN)—November 21st, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Revd. Chas. Gilder, Allan Frederic Turner, to Minnie, only child of the late T. Harbridge, Esq., and step daughter of John Ryan, Esq., Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—November 15th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Surgeon-Major W E Allen, F R C S, of a daughter.

KEARNS.—November 17th, at Jallundur, the wife of Doctor Kearns, Surgeon-Major, 81st Regiment, of a daughter.

LAIDMAN—September 27th, at 18, Euntly Road, Elm Park, Liverpool, the wife of G J Laidman, C S, of a daughter.

McINTOSH—November 18th, at No 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of John McIntosh, of a son.

DEATHS.

GORDON—November 16th, at the Bank of Bengal, Delhi, John Gordon, Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division, Punjab Northern State Railway.

HUXHAM—November 14th, at Peshawur, Lieutenant Colonel G C Huxham, 2nd in Command, 30th Regiment P N I. Sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

HARRIS—November 17th, at Dinapore, Mr Thomas Harris—aged 75 years, 2 months and 4 days. Deeply regretted and lamented.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

WE are afraid there can now be no doubt that Shere Ali has distinguished himself by a piece of consummate treachery. No contradiction of the rumoured capture of Yakoob Khan has yet gone forth, and as a matter of fact the Government of India seems to credit the rumour and to be surprised at the turn which Affghan affairs have suddenly taken. Our Calcutta correspondent informs us that no authentic information has yet been received there regarding the Ameer's conduct, but it appears that the Government of India has determined to hint its disapproval of it by instructing its agent to express to the Ameer the hope that the report of Yakoob's arrest is incorrect, and that he will respect Yakoob's right of safe conduct back to Herat. It seems to us that Shere Ali's motive for behaving towards his eldest son in the way he is reported to have done must have been so powerful that a mere hint from the British Government will not induce him to set Yakoob free again. Indeed, we fear that if the reported capture of Yakoob is correct, he has been put out of the way by this time, for the Ameer's natural shrewdness would enable him to foresee that a Government like the Government of India conducted on principles wholly unlike those which influence Central Asian courts would be compelled to protest in some manner against his treatment of Yakoob, and that the best thing to do, in order to keep civil to us and at the same time serve his own purposes, would be to hustle his son out of existence as speedily as possible, and then express regret to the Government of India that its wishes were conveyed to him too late to prevent the catastrophe that had just taken place. Even though any protest from the Government of India should arrive in Cabul before Yakoob's death, it seems to us extremely improbable that the Ameer will consent to permit his son's return to liberty and power, because the step which he has taken must make Yakoob his enemy for life, besides embittering Yakoob more than ever against Abdoola Jan, the cause of all his misfortunes. Time will show whether the Ameer will permit the firebrand to go at large through his territories without preferring to quench it for ever. We have already expressed the opinion that a civil war will not break out immediately in Affghanistan in consequence of the unexpectedness of Shere Ali's *coup*, for the sense of security which lulled Yakoob Khan's misgivings must have influenced his associates and made them unprepared for bold measures of retribution. That there will be trouble ere long, however, there cannot be a reasonable doubt, otherwise the characteristics of the turbulent chiefs of Affghanistan must have undergone a remarkably peaceful change. Around Herat, Yakoob can count his adherents by thousands, and it must not be forgotten in the present contingency that Yakoob's wife's father, the chief of the Tekke Turkomans, can muster as many as twenty thousand horse. If civil war does break out in Affghanistan it will be more and more necessary for the British Government to shape beyond the northern frontier of India a policy which will prevent our interests from being imperilled by any unforeseen result which that civil war may produce.

We believe that the policy of "masterly inecility" to which we referred a few days ago, much apparently to the annoyance of those persons who consider that the British Government's attitude in Affghanistan should depend entirely upon chance, and that things are drifting along very well as they are, has not been without existence since Lord Mayo's time. Though never absolutely indifferent on the question of succession to Shere Ali's throne, it appears that the present Government of India never assumed the right to interfere in the matter. Shere Ali never consulted the Government of India about his adoption of the son of his latest favourite as his heir, and it in consequence barely recognised Abdoola Jan in such a character. It may be all very well to allow the Affghans to settle their own differences, but the logical sequence of such a policy of "sweet "doing nothing" ought to be that the British Government feels confident that, no matter what may happen in Affghanistan, its position is so secure that no issue of the question of debated succession, or any other dispute, can endanger its interests or that of its Indian Empire. And how can such security of our interests be said to exist when the fact remains notorious that at the present moment the great highways to India, the Bolan and Khyber passes, are not in our possession, but in the power of any set of Affghans whom the fortunes of war may push temporarily to the front in the quarrels of the day? What practical power can we be said to have in a country which we choose to regard as a "buffer" between India and the encroachments of another great European power, which we may be sure is watching the present affairs of Affghanistan with exceedingly keen attention, when no Englishman can enter it unless he sneaks into it like a conscience-stricken criminal? We must have a more English policy than this, or we shall yet rue the day which found our strength lying in the fair promises of any treacherous Affghan prince. Let us hope that the surmise alluded to by our well-informed Calcutta correspondent in the special telegram published in another column is the fore-shadow of the vigorous and reasonable policy we desire.

We may refer to yet another matter. As the Government of India has taken the public so far into its confidence as to say that it did not instigate Yakoob Khan to go to Cabul in order to make peace with his father, we wish it had gone a little further, and stated if the Ameer Shere Ali was acting under its advice when he first listened to Yakoob's overtures for a reconciliation. It is certain that the Calcutta Foreign Office knew of the projected interview and was disposed to take credit to itself for the skilful diplomacy which had apparently saved Afghanistan from the miseries of a civil war. Nor is it probable that, in the existing state of the relations between Shere Ali and the British Government, the Ameer would have attempted to compromise the quarrel between himself and his son without having first consulted his protectors; while the British Government would naturally reply to any such communication that nothing could be more desirable than to see the family feud closed and peace restored to the country. The assent thus given by the Government of India to a scheme which has had so lamentable an issue does not, of course, make Lord Northbrook even morally responsible for the treachery of the Ameer, but what has happened illustrates in a very disagreeable way the dangers of the timid policy adopted by our Government in subsidizing Shere Ali and pretending to exercise a moral protectorate over Afghanistan, while shrinking from the employment of the only means which could make our wishes respected. If we had had an English Resident at Cabul, his vehement remonstrances would probably have restrained the Ameer from committing a disgraceful act of treachery; had Jellalabad been a British outpost, British troops would have been at hand to save the Government of India from the reproach of being dishonoured by this act of its ally.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes some interesting notes to the local *Catholic Examiner* of his trip by rail to Jubbulpore. He mentions an amusing fact about monkeys and the way that villagers try to get rid of them when they become troublesome. They entrap the mischievous rascals, and secure them in baskets. The people then transport the captives across a river and there release them, expecting, of course, that they will never return to the scene of their depredations from which they have just been deported. It seems, however, that the same process is mutually performed by the country people residing near each bank of the river, and consequently a mutual exchange of monkeys take place, the benefit derived by their human captors being thus very questionable indeed. The correspondent says that monkeys are unacquainted with the art of swimming. In this, however, he is mistaken, as we know that monkeys can swim very well—when they are compelled to do so. They have almost as much objection to the water as some monkeys of the human species, but when once the preliminary plunge is taken, they can dive and swim with remarkable facility. We know of two monkeys that used to be taken out to sea at Colaba every morning. One was a big mischievous-looking fellow; the other, his wife, was a very little lady, and, excepting when she committed surreptitious depredations, very gentle, timid, and inoffensive. The gentleman enjoyed his bathe after the first two or three mornings, probably because he found that the fleas upon him were too disgusted at such an unnatural proceeding to have much to do with him; but the damsel never took to it kindly, and she had generally to be thrown in. Her husband, we are sorry to say, did not show "conspicuous gallantry" in his behaviour, for he enjoyed her fear, and would wickedly drag her under the water, and at other times carry her before him in his mouth much in the same way as a cat carries a kitten. Sometimes she would jump on his back, and in this way he would swim about for a while until a Satanic happy thought seized him, and he would dive, and make his poor little mate flop into the water with a splutter and a half-smothered vocal protest, of which a bystander could easily understand the purport, though the exact words employed might escape his comprehension. After his bathe, the big monkey would scamper among the rocks, chase small dogs, knock over his shivering little partner, and in a variety of ways show that his spirits had been much exhilarated by his exertions in the water. It is therefore a mistake to say that monkeys are unacquainted with the art of swimming.

THE MEETING OF HOLKAR AND SCINDIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BURWAI, 20TH NOVEMBER.

MAHARAJAH Scindia had been expected at Burwai on the 20th instant, but when His Highness came to learn that Maharajah Holkar had already arrived and was awaiting his royal neighbour, he expedited his journey and announced by wire that he was to reach his destination one day earlier. On the 19th, therefore, the special train that brought the ruler of Gwalior drew up at Mortukka at 11 A. M. The Maharajah immediately alighted, and proceeded to the Nerbudda river where he got into the boat that was ready and set out for the northern bank. As soon as the royal guest was sighted, Holkar too got into a boat. It was an imposing sight to behold the two great Maratha Sovereigns, shaded by brilliant umbrellas and surrounded by their respective nobles, fast approaching each other on the placid bosom of the great stream as if under the influence of a powerful attraction. The floating vehicles soon touched each other, and the two Chiefs were in a moment side by side. This friendly juxtaposition occurred for the first time after three generations. The more loquacious courtiers were profuse in their oriental compliments and congratulations, and a priest happened to be present in his primitive garments to shower his benedictions on the royal couple. Holkar, being the elder of the two princes, sustained this character in appearance, in manners, in conversation, and in almost every other respect. The royal guest repeatedly expressed his acknowledgements of the cordiality of his reception. As the two Princes embraced each other according to time-honored Maratha custom, the artillery proclaimed the happy event. On landing, the troops presented arms. Holkar and Sindia walked a few paces to a pavilion which had been erected on the northern bank of the river and took their seats together for a while. After exchange of complaints, the party started. Their Highnesses drove in a carriage and four. A large crowd of spectators had assembled to witness the interesting scene and contributed their contingent to the dust and commotion of the moment. At a slow pace the procession moved on till it approached the little town of Burwai, when both Maharajahs transferred themselves to a howda borne by a magnificent elephant, which appeared proud of his gorgeous and costly trappings. They thus passed on to the tents prepared for the reception of the Gwalior party. A Durbar was held there, and the never-failing nautch girl performed her fantastic movements amid native music both vocal and instrumental. Gay garlands, cool rose-water, voluptuous uttar, and gilded pan-sooparee brought the scene to a close. The principal figures retired to rest and their sirdars to contend for their respective shares of credit in bringing about so welcome an event.

Scindia did not show the least sign of fatigue after his long journey from Jubbulpore, and the trying exposure to the scrutinizing gaze of thousands. H. H. is really a fine-looking and apparently robust specimen of indigenous royalty, and infinitely better than ordinary photographs represent him. He is plain and gentlemanly in his manners and bearing, and makes no difficulties connected with court etiquette. In the afternoon, the two Princes amused themselves in shooting. Both of them are excellent shots.

What vast and valuable changes has British domination wrought in this land! The proud representatives of two of the most warlike dynasties of India are in conjunction, not to roll fire and fury over fair provinces—not to bend the gilded cresent on the walls of the Moslem capital of Hindustan—not to carry the bounds of the Maratha empire to the northern barrier—but to cement peaceful friendship, to promote neighbourly feelings, to exchange international courtesies, and, it may be permissible to hope, to vie with each other in the worthy work of good government, and thus to immeasurably strengthen the only lasting title-deeds of their respective thrones.

H. H. Maharajah Sindia makes a run to Indore on the 20th to see General Daly, and returns to Burwai the same evening. Then both Maharajahs go to Onkar, where they may stay two or three days.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR 14TH NOVEMBER.

LORD HOBART'S TOUR ON THE WESTERN COAST.

Lord Hobart left Ootacamund on the 7th November, drove to Neddiwattum, and remained there on the 8th (Sunday). On the 9th, His Excellency left Neddiwattum at about 6 a. m. for Goodalore and Nadgany, going down the Goodalore ghaut. In the afternoon, Lord Hobart received a deputation from the Wynaad planters, who appear to have had many grievances to lay before him in the planting interests. His Lordship, Lady Hobart and suite, remained in camp at Nadgany for the night. On the 10th, Lord Hobart visited the gold fields and coffee estates about Devala in the Wynaad District, and returned to his camp at Nadgany. On the 11th, he remained at that place; and on the 12th left Nadgany in the morning, and travelled down the Carcoor ghaut to Yeddakurry,—a distance of about 15 miles,—where he arrived in time for break-fast. After break-fast, His Excellency visited the Teak forests of Nellumboor; from Nellumboor, he went on to Mambat, thence Lord Hobart, Lady Hobart, and suite travelled by boat to Calicut.

The Governor of Madras and his party are now at Calicut, where they have been enthusiastically received. Lord Hobarts' next movements would be as follows :—

11th November.—Proceed by backwater to Badagaray (twenty-two miles) starting at about 7 a. m. Thence by carriage and horses to Tellicherry (thirteen miles.)

15th November,—(Sunday) Remain at Tellicherry and inspect the station.

16th November.—Leave Tellicherry in the evening and drive to Cannanore. (twelve miles).

17th November, 7 a.m.—His Excellency will inspect the troops in garrison at Cannanore, and afterwards drive to the barracks and visit old Cannanore. At 12, noon, His Excellency will hold a levee for the reception of all members of the Civil and Military services and general society. His Lordship will after wards be happy to receive any gentleman desiring a private interview, for which purpose cards should be sent to the Private or Military secretary the day before with a letter stating the object of such interviews. Lady Hobart will hold a reception at the same time. In the evening, His Excellency will drive round the Cantonment and visit the jail.

18th November.—Leave Cannanore at 7 a.m. and return to Tellicherry (twelve miles). In the evening, 4 p.m. drive on to Badagaray and take boat for Calicut

19th November.—At 12 noon His Excellency will hold a levee for the reception of all members of the Civil and Military services and general society, and Lady Hobart will receive visitors at the same time. Gentlemen desiring private interviews will be received after the levee, and should send cards to the Private or Military Secretary the day before, with information of the object of the interview. Drive round the station in the evening and visit objects of interest.

20th November.—Leave Calicut for Beypore at about 3 p.m. Visit the Bessemer Works at Beypore, and start by train at 4 p. m. for Pothanore. Dine at Pothanore and go on afterwards to Salem.

21st November, 6-30 a.m.—Visit the jail at Salem and go on at 11 a. m. by train to Madras, where His Excellency will arrive by 6 p. m.

I will now give an account of Lord Hobart's reception at Calicut. Lord and Lady Hobart and suite arrived early on the 13th instant at the place, in a boat, sent we learn, from Cochin, for the purpose of their travelling on the backwaters of the Western Coast. Those who have visited Cochin know what a large cabin-boat is; varying very little, as it does, from the barges used for conveying passengers and pleasure seekers, on the Thames and other English rivers. A commodious cabin, removeable at pleasure, is fixed at the stern, and it is propelled by double-banked oars. In such a boat, Lord Hobart, Lady Hobart, and the Governor's suite, left Mambat and arrived at Calicut precisely at 7-30 a. m. They landed at Karaparamba, where a pandal, well decorated and beautifully got up, stood, and to this pandal, His Lordship, Lady Hobart, and the others were conducted. Here, they were served with tea; after taking which, the whole party proceeded to Mr. MacGregor's (the Collector) residence. At Mr. MacGregor's, Lord Hobart and his party were received by the principal European Civil and Military officers, and a Guard of honor consisting of 20 European soldiers and 24 policemen. In the evening, His Excellency accompanied by Lady Hobart, drove through the town, inspected the pier, and visited a few localities of interest. The Western Coast, notably Calicut, Badagaray and Tellicherry, being the nest of the Moplahs. Lord Hobart will have a fair opportunity of judging the character of the Mahomedans—his pets,—as seen on this coast. A month's stay will show His Lordship the turbulent dispositions of the Moplahs, and how cunning treacherous and evil-minded they are. The pet scheme of the education of the Mahomedans and the elevation of their position, would prove a myth and a delusion; if, at all events, it is applied to the Moplahs of the Malabar Coast. Badagaray, where all are Moplahs, intends, I am told, to present an address to Lord Hobart.

M. MELLUS.

This is the Syrian Bishop, who has arrived from Mosul (sent by the Patriarch of Babylon) to take charge of the Chaldean churches in Malabar; which are now under the Archbishop of Verapoly. The history of the Syrian churches on this coast is one of interest; and if I had the time, I would have given you an account of how the Syrians came to Malabar and first planted the Christian faith in this heathen land. From the time of Bishop Menezes, the Chaldean churches, that is, the churches of the Syrian rite, have been under the Verapoly vicariate, but the Babylonian Patiarch has occasionally endeavoured to separate these churches from this jurisdiction, and to place them under a Bishop, who would be subject to him. The Pope objected to such a measure, and would not sanction the proposals that had been often made to His Holiness. In January last, however, a Syrian priest came out to Malabar, to guage the mind of the Syrian populations on this Coast. On his return to Mosul, he must have misled the Patriarch by assurances that the Syrian churches here would readily separate themselves from the Vicar Apostolic and acknowledge a Syrian Bishop as their Head in Malabar. The Patriarch has thus sent out Bishop Mellus, against the direct wish of the Pope. M. Mellus has, therefore, come to invade the jurisdiction of another Bishop; to disturb the peace that has existed amongst the native Christians here; and to raise a schism, which, considering the position which the Christians occupy amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans, is greatly to be deplored. The Pope has commanded the Bishop of Verapoly to excommunicate the intruder and all those who secede to him; and the excommunication was fulminated from the Verapoly Cathedral some Sundays back. The Syrian Bishop's first act on arrival at Trichoor was to apply for a piece of ground to build a church on; but his application has been met by a refusal. It is undoubtedly a wild goose chase; for, with the exception of one church and some of its congregation at Trichoor, M. Mellus has gained nothing since he had set foot in Malabar. All the Syrian churches have signed a vow of adherence to the Vicar Apostolic; and, of course, it is their business to do, if they do not wish to be regarded as schismatic and disobedient children of the Church.—M. Mellus will find it necessary soon to leave Malabar and go back to his native country.

OUR INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

The first Prince of Travancore has delivered a [illegible] lecture. This is on "Our Industrial Status," and he shows how far behind other countries Tr[illegible] in productive industry. His Highness [illegible] extensive tracts of land that lie fallow [illegible] well-directed enterprise to be turned [illegible] dens and productive plantations; to [illegible] cultivation, and to the almost total absence [illegible] facturing industry. I shall review the [illegible] another occasion.

THE OCTOPUS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

This monster is generally supposed to live near the coast of Newfoundland and in the waters of Jersey and the islands close by; but if the report which certain fisherman who landed at Badagarap on this coast after having been far out at sea on a certain day be true, the octopus is also a denizen of the Indian Ocean. These men state that while fishing, they sighted a long way off in the ocean, an object above water, which had several long "hands"—like the suckers of the cuttle-fish. They saw it for an hour, but it sunk, as soon as the sun was high enough to make it feel its effects.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR held a Levee at the New Secretariat on Saturday evening last, which was very well attended. The arrangements for the setting down of the carriages were excellent. Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges of the High Court, Chief Commissioners and General Officers were allowed the privilege of the private entrance, and drove to the main entrance, before which was drawn up a Company of H. M.'s 20th N. I. with colours and band under the command of Captain Gilmore. All other carriages set down the visitors at the south door. The Council Hall was converted into a waiting room for those who had the right of private entry, and the room next to it was the one in which the presentations took place. His Excellency's body-guard with drawn swords lined one side of the hall. Punctually at 5 o'clock Sir Philip Wodehouse arrived. His Excellency drove in state with the usual complement of cavalry escort under the command of a European officer. On his reaching the main entrance the Guard of Honor presented arms. His Excellency wore the order of a Knight Commander of the Bath. In the Council Hall he was met by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell, the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, K., the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narrain Mundlick, the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Brigadier General Gell, Colonel J. G. Fife, Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Farnham, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridass, Messrs. T. C. Hope, W. G. Pedder, F. F. Arbuthnot, F. H. Souter, C. S. I., Captain Searle, the Ven'ble Archdeacon LeighLye, the Consuls for Turkey, France and Germany, and other gentlemen. His Excellency went into the anteroom, and having taken up his position there the presentations commenced. There was a great crush in the room immediately before the Levee room. After all the gentleman had passed, the Colonel of each native regiment came forward and presented the native officers in turn. We must not forget to mention that three well-known detective officers of the Bombay Police Force were, by special request, presented. The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen presented :—

EUROPEAN.

Adams, F. Forbes.
Adams, John.
Anderson, Surgeon.
Arnott, James, Dr.
Babington, Capt., B.S.C.
Backer, W. A.
Baker, Robert H.
Balfour, L. C.
Barrett, Arthur.
Barrett, H.
Barrow, H. Wynford.
Bellew, P. F.
Bicknell, Howard.
Biggs, J., 21st N. I.
Birch, Lewis Henry.
Blackhall, W. S. D.
Blanchard, Sidney.
Blaney, Thomas.
Blasheck, Adolf.
Boyd, D. C., Rev.
Brandenburg, Joh.
Branson, Reginald.
Brebner, J. M., Lieut., R.N.
Brennig, Benno.
Buchanan, A. A.
Budd, Capt., R.A.
Burgess, J.
Byrne, Charles H.
Campbell, Robert S.
Carew, Lieut., R.N.
Carroll, Edward B.
Cartwright, H. D.
Cleugh, Charles.
Cleveland, Henry.
Clutterbuck, Lieut.-Col., 56th Regt.
Codrington, Surgeon-Major.
Colebrook, J., U.C.S.
Collet, John.
Conder, Henry.
DaCunha, J. Gerson, Dr.
DaGama, J. Accacio, Dr.
Davidson, A., Lieut.-Col., R.E.
DeBrito, Adriano Heitor.
Douglas, Charles.
Dowing, W.
Duxbury, J. R.
Early, Walter.
Edginton, Alfred.
Elias, George.
Ensor, E. H.
Ewing, Robert.
Fife, Capt., 65th Rigt.
Flynn, J.
Fogo, Depty. Surg. General.
Fogo, E. M.
Forbes, C. H. Buchanan.
Forde, Arthur W., C.E.
Forrest, W.
Forsyth, Sir Douglas.
Fox, Charles Edward.
Fraser, William.
Gilder, Charles, Rev.
Giles, Edward.
Gillmor, J. G., Capt., S.C.
Goodfellow, G. R. Capt., B.S.C.
Gordon, A. A.
Gordon, William.
Gordon, W. E.
Graham, Henry W., Surgeon-Major, Assay Master.
Grant, John Hay, C.S.
Gray, J. Temperley, Dr.
Gray, Wellington.
Grierson, J., Capt., B.S.C.
Griffiths, John.
Groom, C. J.
Gumpert, A. C.
Hadow, Henry J.
Hailes, Col., R.A.
Harrison, S. J., U.C.S.
Hatherthwaite, James T.
Haworth, James B.
Haynes, George J.
Hemans, W. B., Capt., R.A.
Henry, G. F.
Hewett, G. B., Lieut., I.N.
Hobson, J. F.
Hoggan, R.A.
Hughes, A. H., Surgeon.
Jackson, Charles W. L.
Jacob, H. P.
Jones, Hugh W.
John, Harry.
Johnson, J. R. K.
Joynt, Dr.
Kealy, Mortimer.
Kirkham, T. B.
Kittredge.
Knapp, W. F.
Lake, Charles.
Lang, John Y.
Latham, F. L.
Login.
Loudon, W.
Lushington, H. W.
Lynch, George Sanderson.
Macnaghton, Stewart L.
Macpherson, D., Rev.
Maconachie, Dr.
Madden, J. L.
Malins, G. W. R.
Marshall, John.
McHinch, Alexander.
McIver, Daniel.
Merewether, Major, R.E.
Mitchell, C. E.
Monteath, James, C.S.
Morland, Lieut., I.N.
Munro, John.
O'Leary.
Oliphant, Arthur C.
Paffard, Geo. S.
Parker, Francis Dew.
Payne, W. H.
Phalempin, Charles.
Plunkett, A. H.
Polehampton, A., Rev.
Poole, Clement.
Purcell, Henry F.
Rimington, G. R.
Rozario, G. D., Surgeon.
Russell.
Sands, Robert Lee.
Sedgwick, F. W.
Sedgwick, Roger B.
Sexton, J. M., Major, S.C.
Sharp, Charles J.
Sharpin, F. L., Rev.
Simpson, J. Bell.
Simpson, R. Salisbury, B.S.C.
Skipsey, Richard A. R.
Slater, D. McL.
Slater, J. M.
Smith, Frederick Yorke.
Smith, Sidney, Dr.
Spencer, C., Lieut., 48th Regt.
Spencer, J. F.
Spencer, Nathaniel.
Starling, M. H.
Stead, Henry.
Steiner, J.
Stevens, Frederick W.
Stuart, Charles A.
Summers, Geo. A.
Swanson, Major, R.A.
Symons, J. Littleton.
Terry, George Wilkins.
Trevor, Tudor.
Turner, Charles A.
Turner, H. J. C.
Twiss, Lt.-Col., R.A.
Wade, Surgeon-Major.
Walton, Rienzi.
Watson, D.
Webb, William C.
Weber, C. Lewis.
Weston, Pryce.
Wells, William.
Westall, J.
Winter, Charles A.
Wood, Wm. Martin.
Yates, Frank.
Yeats, C. Lovett.
Young, D. B., Major, S.C.
Young, W. E.

NATIVE.

Abdoolally, Khan Bahadoor Meer.
Adhikari, Dattatraya Daji.
Ali, Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar.
Ameerchund, Punnalal.
Appoo, Dunjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Bakeedass, Devidat.
Balcrustnajee, Bhaskerao.
Balcrustna, Govind.
Bhandoopwala, Bomanjee Cursetjee.
Bhandoopwala, Cowasjee Cursetjee.
Bhandoopwala, Dadabhoy Cursetjee.
Bhandoopwala, Herjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Bhaskerjee, Anandrao.
Bhaskerjee, Ganpatrao.
Bhasker, Shamrao.
Cassumbhoy, Allimahomed.
Cassumbhoy, Jafferbhoy.
Cursetjee, Jehanghir Manockjee.
Cursetjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee Maneckjee.
Damanwala, Maneckjee Cowasjee.
Dadabhoy, Byramjee.
Dadabhoy, Hormusjee.
Dady, Homejee Cursetjee.
Damothurjee, Wamonrao.
Dajee, Narayan.
Dajee, Vitthal Bhau, M.A.
Daver, Cursetjee Nowrojee.
Deshmukh, Krishnarao G., B.A.
Dhunjeebhoy, Framjee Shapoorjee.
Dhunjeebhoy, Jeevajee Shapoorjee.
Framjee, Dhunjeebhoy.
Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy.
Framjee, Sorabjee.
Furdoonjee, Cursetjee.
Gungjee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy.
Gocouldass, Morarjee.
Hemabhoy, Premabhoy.
Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy Cursetjee.
Jamsetjee, Maneckjee Cursetjee.
Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee.
Khory, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee.
Khotey, Dinanath Rughoonath.
Kurundwadkar, Chintamanrao Rugoonath.
Lalcaca, D. M.
Lalljee, Joomabhoy.
Limjee, Cowasjee Dady.
Limjee, Cowasjee Manockjee.
Lulloobhoy, Chubildass.
Luxumanjee, Veneyek Raunchunder.
Mathuradas, Dhirujlal.
Merwanjee, Rustomjee, G.G. M.C.
Moos, Ardaseer Framjee.
Morvie, Rao Nana.
Motabhoy, N. R.
Naunuckchund, Poorunchund.
Narrayen, Rughoonath.
Nathoobhoy, Purshotumdass Mungaldass.
Nathoobhoy, Trebhovundass.
Nathoobhoy, Trebhowundass Mungaldass.
Pandurang, Atmaram.
Pandurang, Dadoba.
Pandurang, Shamrao.
Paruck, Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee.
Peetee, Hunmuntram.
Pitale, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba.
Punthakey, Bomonjee Muncherjee.
Purshotumdass, Bhugwandass.
Purshotumdass, Vundravun.
Premjee, Cowasjee.
Ramchunder, Muckoond.
Rane, Rao Bahadoor Bajee Gungajee.
Sangleckar, Vithalarao Bapoo.
Sangleckur, Vinayakarao Bhaoo.
Servie, Byramjee Nusserwanjee.
Vasudev, Anandrao Narayan.
Velljee, Tricumjee.
Wadia, Nowrojee Manockjee.
Zanikhan, Abdool, alias Miftee Sahib.
Sing, Benee, Subedar, 20th N.I.
Sing, Bhujun, Subedar, 20th N.I.
Khan, Abdoolla, Subedar, 20th N. I.
Sing, Moonna, Subedar, 20th N. I.
Pandey, Gopall, Subedar, 20th N. I.
Oosman, Shaik, Jemedar, 20th N. I.
Caddur, Shaik, Jemedar, 20th N. I.
Heerappah, Jemedar, 20th N. I.
Khan, Ebrahim, Jemedar, 20th N. I.
Sing, Chottoo, Jemedar, 20th N. I.
Esmall, Shaik, Subedar-Major, 21st N. I.
Mahomed, Shaik Fuckeer, Subedar, 21st N. I.
Ebram, Shaik, Subedar, 21st N. I.
Oosman, Syud, Subedar, 21st N. I.
Commlnac, Soonicnack, Jemadar, 21st N. I.
Esmall, Shaik, Jemadar, 21st N. I.
Gondnac, Downac, Jemadar, 21st N. I.
Hurnac, Jynac, Jemadar, 21st N. I.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 21st November.

There is no authentic information here about Yakoob's arrest. The Heratees may rise because of the Ameer's treachery.

Yakoob's father-in-law, the chief of Tekke Turkomans, can muster twenty thousand horse.

Though never indifferent on the question of Affghan succession, the Government never assumed the right to interfere. The Ameer never consulted the Government of India in the matter. [illegible]rnment barely recognized Abdoola, and has [illegible]xious to prevent civil war.

[illegible]vernment of India has instructed its [illegible] express to the Ameer, the hope that [illegible]f Yakoob's arrest is incorrect, and [illegible]r will respect his safe conduct. [illegible]d that Government would bring [illegible] presure to bear on the Ameer [illegible] consent.

[illegible]UESTION OF POOR WHITES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 21st November.

The attention of local Governments and administrations is again invited to Government Resolution of 9th March, calling for specific reports respecting European and Eurasian schools in India.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW PROBATE BILL INTO THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA 21st November.

On Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse will move for leave to introduce in the Viceroy's Council a Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and letters of Administration. He will also present the Select Committee's reports on seven other Bills before the Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE HONOURS OUT OF ASHANTEE.

LONDON, 21st November.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on Captain Bell for his distinguished services in the Ashantee expedition.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

There has been a fearful explosion at Raw marsh Colliery near Rotherham resulting in the loss of twenty-six lives.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN THE CLYDE.

The Dublin steamer yesterday ran down a boat's crew belonging to the frigate Aurora in the Clyde and seventeen men were drowned.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, 21st November.

Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck have been holding long conferences. The former has expressed his confidence in the durability of the present state of peace.

Prince Bismarck has assured the Turkish Ambassador that the conclusion of a commercial convention direct with Roumania will not prejudice the Suzerainty of the Sublime Porte in any degree.

It is rumoured from Algiers that Morocco intends to cede one of its ports to Germany.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 21st November.

The s.s. Malwa with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay this morning at 4 o'clock, having been delayed at Malta two days, and in the Red Sea one day, by hard gales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 20th November, aft.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	105,000	bales.
" " " Surats	28,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	74,000	"
" " " Surats	21,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	540,000	"
" " Surats	268,000	"

Surats have been in increased demand during the week, current qualities being about 1/16th higher.

LONDON, 20th November.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but less active.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	98.
Bar Silver	58⅜.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Hector, Canara, and Pernambuco.

We learn that the Bishop of Bombay and his Lordship's family will arrive in Bombay by next mail.

Captain C. O. W. Apperley is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from the 15th inst.

The extraordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, which expired on the 29th July last, was prolonged for one year and a half only.

The Rev. John Paton, late Chaplain of the Scotch Church in this Presidency, has been inducted to the pastorate of a church in Dumfries.

We learn that the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, cantoned at Umballa, has been ordered into camp in consequence of the eruptive fever having spread in the Regiment, of which we took notice in a recent issue.

The time for the Rajcote Races is drawing near, and horses belonging to that indefatigable patron of the turf, His Highness Aga Khan, are to be seen every morning, exercising their muscles on the turf at Rajcote.

We learn that Mr. Cuba Gondkee, Karbharee of the Porebunder State, has been appointed Head Karbharee to the Thakore Sahib of Rajcote, the appointment being made with the sanction of the Government of India.

Colonel Horace Browne, Deputy Commissioner in Burmah, is to have charge of the expedition which is to start from Mandalay in December next to explore the trade-route to China recommended by Captain Sprye.

The Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore paper learns, from a Shinwari, that Behram Khan, the man who murdered Major Macdonald, has recently visited Lalpura and has been staying with his brother Nowroz Khan.

Privates Wilson and Murphy of the 2nd-7th Fusiliers have been committed for trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona for shooting Garsee bin Mooteram, a Bunnia, on the night of Saturday the 14th.

General Abbott, who commands the Hyderabad Contingent, is going home on sick leave. We understand that Brigadier General Wright, now commanding the Rohilcund District, will be appointed by Lord Northbrook to officiate for General Abbott.

During the second quarter of the current year there was a falling off in the Customs collections in British Burmah, as compared with those for the same period of last year, of Rs. 1,20,732. The decrease is due to a falling off in export duties and import salt-duty.

We hear that a line of telegraph is being constructed from Rajcote to Bhownuggur, by way of Dhollera. Mr. Boteler, Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, is at present at Rajcote on a tour of inspection. Other lines are in contemplation in Kattywar, guaranteed by the native chiefs there.

The undermentioned specification of invention has been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—Treating wood and vegetable fibre in general by carbureted steam and compression to strengthen and preserve such matters from decay:" by John Bennington Blythe, merchant, of Bordeaux, France.

Mr. J. B. Peile the new Political Agent in Kattywar, arrived at Rajcote from Wudwan on the evening of the 10th instant, under the usual salute, and assumed charge of the Agency from Colonel Anderson, Colonel Anderson left for Ahmedabad the morning following Mr. Peile's arrival, and on the Monday after, the new Agent held a Cutcherry at Wudwan.

On the 10th instant, His Excellency Lord Napier presided at a Meeting held in the Lecture Rooms of the United Service Institution of India, at Simla and after an examination of the state of the finances and enquiry into the prospects of the Institution, His Lordship expressed himself much pleased, and considered that the Secretary, Colonel H. H. Stansfeld deserved great credit for his management.

A Supplement to the *British Burmah Gazette* has the following telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, dated 3rd November 1874:—"No deaths from famine. Reports of this nature must be received with great caution. I have just returned from two of the depôts, and found Karens from the most distant regions there. Every depôt fully supplied, and coolies employed on three roads, at reduced rates."

The Executive Committee of the Central Famine Relief Committee resolved at their last meeting that the grant of a sum of money to relieve sufferers by the cyclone will be a fit object on which to expend a portion of the balance in hand; and that the Government of India, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Manchester and the Lord Provost of Glasgow be asked whether they consent such proposed appropriation of part of the surplus funds.

Umballa, the local paper says, is in a ferment in anticipation of the advent of Lord Napier. The Staff seem to have a hard and trying time of it, galloping about recklessly regardless of life or limb from morning till night. Roads to and from His Excellency's Camp are being improvised—impromptu aqueducts devised,—indeed it will be a matter of some surprise should His Excellency not find at the very least a tramway to take him from Kalka to Cantonments.

As a specimen of the reports which are constantly being spread about, particularly regarding persons in positions of political importance, we may mention that a rumour has been lately circulated in Rajcote to the effect that the ex-agent, Colonel Anderson, has been offered a Dewanship by the Gaekwar of Baroda on a salary of Rs. 10,000 a month, and has accepted it! It has even been stated that the news was conveyed to an individual in Rajcote by telegram. Of course the rumour is absurd.

A Gazetta de Bardez published in Goa narrates a horrible case of murder at Mandrem, on the outskirts of Goa. A woman named Aavestri fell under the displeasure of her husband through jealousy, and he tied her hands, stretched her on the plateau of the house, covered her with dry grass, and then set her on fire. The poor woman soon died. The Magistrate, accompanied by the agent of M. P. and the Civil Surgeon, repaired to the scene of the tragedy, and held an inquest over the remains of the body.

H. M. S. Philomel, Commander Edward Garforth, R. N., arrived at Bombay on the 21st instant from Muscat for repairs. The ship left England in September 1873. Since February 1874 she has been employed in the Persian Gulf, most of the time as senior officers' ship. The thanks of the Indian Government have lately been received for services on the Batinah Coast last summer. Everything is now quiet in the Persian Gulf. H. M. S. Nimble is at Bahrein. H. M. S. Magpie and B. M. V. May Frere are at Muscat, and the latter is about to leave for Bombay.

The Durand Gold Medal given annually for competition among the members of the United Service Institution of India has been awarded to Captain J. Colquhoun, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Peshawur—for his Essay on "The organization of an Intellegence and Topographical, Department best calculated to meet the requirements of the Army in India, We understand that Captain Colquhon, has also gained the Prize Medal last year for his Essay on Army Transport. The subject for next year's Prize Essay will shortly be announced.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* mentions a trial now going on at Moscow which has made a great sensation throughout Russia. The Abbess Mitrofania is charged with forgeries to the amount of £80.000. Before taking the veil, she mixed in the first society in the capital, and, placed among nuns with little education, she soon rose to a leading position. By means partly of Imperial munificence and contributions from all quarters, and partly of forged bills, she established large factories, dairies, &c., several of which are in full activity.

The want of a tonga dak from Wudwan to Rajcote is very much felt, and it is suggested that the Postal Department might give some attention to the matter before the commencement of the Races and the expected arrival at Rajcote of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. The road, we learn, is well made and safe, and the nullahs are bridged over in a substantial manner, and there is daily much traffic between the two places, which will be greatly increased at the time of the races. It is thought that not only all working expenses but also a considerable profit would soon be realized by the establishment of a regular postal and passenger dak.

Referring to the fact that an after packet was announced for despatch from Madras on Friday morning, in time to catch the mail steamer, a Madras paper argues that there is a possibility of getting over the North-West line in spite of all the breaks. Our contemporary says:—"No doubt the Railway Company and the Post Office are both exerting themselves to restore traffic by the legitimate route, but the public will be verp glad to learn that they have succeeded in their efforts, for the present arrangement is very inconvenient. Our own letters and newspapers arrive in the most eccentric way. A portion of the last mail from England does not appear to have yet been received. We only hope there is more certainty about the mails despatched from Madras."

The *Indian Daily News* informs us that Captain Hamilton, of the City of Edinburgh, with his chief officer and twelve men, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday in the Mary Stenhouse. They were saved in their boats; and there is another boat's crew of seven men coming up in the St. James, belonging to the same ship. Two men belonging French Empire arrived on Friday in the British Consul; they were picked off a spar by the Pilot Brig Chinsurah. No certain particulars are given, but it is said that the French Empire ran into the City of Edinburgh. The shock is descried as something terrible. It is feared that several men belonging to the French Empire must have been lost. A telegram to the same paper, dated Cuttack 19th instant, says that 27 men arrived at Pooree on the 16th who had escaped from the sunken vessels.

News from Rajcote states that the cold weather has fairly set in there, and the residents are enjoying pleasantly cool days, and cold mornings and nights. The Dewalee festival was scarcely celebrated at all there this year, two Parsee shops being the only houses lighted up specially for the occasion. The Military cantonment was a little brighter and more lively than usual, but the town showed no signs whatever of a public holiday beyond the closing of the Government offices. A little excitement was created by the running of a sort of papiermaché train, ingeniously constructed by the men of the 28th N.I., and sent every evening over the cantonment, in the charge of Guards, who travelled about with the train as servants of the (so-called) "Kattywar Railway Company," stopping at the officers' bungalows and large shops for buksheesh. The idea was very novel and ingenious, and the men were liberally rewarded for their efforts to amuse.

The Governor of Macao has put forth the following proclamation:—

> A great calamity has befallen this city! The terrible effects of the tremendous typhoon, which has smitten the country with a serious loss, have carried misery and desolation where content and happiness reigned of late. We respect the decrees of Providence, but we will not on that account give up our courage. Let us unite our efforts to repair the evils which we were unable to prevent. *Macauytes*—Work courageously to regain the loss, and have confidence in the authorities, who will watch over your safety, will succour the afflicted, and provide with promptitute for the pressing public necessities. *Macauytes*—cooperate nobly in this great enterprize, and have faith that you shall yet see rise this ancient Portuguese possession to that flourishing position which it occupied before this [illegible] and disaster.—Macao, 23th September. The Governor of the Province,
>
> VISCONDE DE SAN JANUARIO.

The people of Goa have been appealed to in order to assist their compatriots in Macao, and the subject is exciting a considerable amount of enthusiasm.

Do any of our Irish readers know where the grave of St. Patrick is? If they do, they are capable of taking part in a discussion on the subject which has sprung up in London. Mr. Flennell wrote to *Land and Water* complaining of the disgraceful state in which he discovered the Saint's grave, in Down, to be. Thereupon, Mr. Patrick A. McDonough, M. P., wrote to the *Times*, doubting whether St. Patrick was buried in Downpatrick at all. He says—"That St. Patrick was buried in Downpatrick is generally admitted. The claim of Glastonbury is long since abandoned. That of Armagh is seldom pressed. There are, however, some respectable authorities in favour of the tradition that the *locale* of St. Patrick's grave was kept concealed as was that of Moses. No doubt the popular mind all along fixed on Down as the last resting-place of the Saint. The tradition had it that there also were buried St. Brigid, the patroness of all Ireland, and St. Columba of Hy, the Apostle of the Picts and partly of the Scots. According to the couplet—

"In Down one grave three Saints do fill—
"Patrick, Brigid, and Columkille."

A gigantic Warren girder bridge is at present in process of construction by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie and Company, of Birmingham, for the new State Railways in India, about which much iterest must be felt by both officers and men inn the British Army. The one at present in course of completion, is to cross the river Chenab, a tributary of the Indus in the Punjaub, and will form part of the trunk line from Calcutta and Bombay to Lahore, Peshawur and Cabul. The total length of the bridge is 9,088 feet, or nearly 1¾ miles. It will consist of sixty-four spans of about forty-five yards each. Every yard and fitment of this tremendous work is being temporarily constructed in the yard previous to shipment in separate pieces, each of which has to be most carefully marked for the convenience of the engineers employed on the site. This bridge will probably be one of the longest, if not the longest in the world. The St Lawrence tubular bridge at Montreal in only 6,592 feet and that across the Menai straits only 3,000 feet long. The work is progressing rapidly considering its immense size, but some years must elapse before its completion.

"OUR SPORTING AND CLUB LETTER."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30th October.

CRITERION STAKES—THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE—DEATH OF JOHN LILLYWHITE—NANA SAHIB AND THE DAILY PRESS—"TALL WRITING"—THE QUEEN AND THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Though the long established and popular Criterion Stakes has of late been shorn of some of its glory by the Middle Park Plate, yet on Monday it brought out ten runners. The result of the race was a great surprise, for it was won by Lord Falmouth's Garterly Bell by three lengths: a similar distance divided his Lordship's Lady Love from Balfe. Balfe started first favourite, and as much as 5 to 1 was offered against Lord Falmouth's pair. Prince Soltykoff's colt is, however, a brute without pluck, and I do not consider his prospects for the Derby bright. The winner Garterly Bell is a bay colt by Blair Athol out of Silver-hair and was bred by his present owner. He was third in the July Stakes and he was beaten by Mirliflores in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood. In the Middle Park Plate he did not gain a place. Garterly Bell is engaged in the Two Thousand Derby and St. Leger. He is a fine shaped horse whom time will greatly improve, and will no doubt prove a formidable animal next season. The winner of the Criterion has often been heard of afterwards. In 1865 it was won by Lord Lyon who carried off the three great prizes of the next season. In 1866 by Achievement who landed the "One Thousand" and St. Leger. In 1871 by Prince Charlie the winner of the "Two Thousand." The reason that the Criterion is a good test to gauge the future by is that probably there is no more severe course in England, and it is a course on which stamina is especially needed. The Criterion Stakes has often produced a splendid race and some close finishes, e. g. the dead heat between Pero Gomez and Wild Oats in 1868,

In my last letter I ventured on the role of prophets and I am happy to say with success, for Peut-étre whom I named as the probable winner on Tuesday, won the Cambridgeshire very easily by a couple of lengths. Aventuriere the winner of the Cesarewitch finished fourth. Gamecock the German horse ran well, but on Khedive a great deal of good money was wasted. In fact to speculate on him was quite as disastrous as buying Egyptian bonds. The race was contested by no fewer than forty-two runners the same number in 1870 went to the post for the Cambridgeshire won by Adonis. The representatives of our Gallic neighbours have been successful for two years following in this race. I am sorry to say when an English horse runs in France the jockey is received with groans and runs a very good chance of being mauled. In this country we receive the success of our neighbours with hearty cheers. We are generous in admitting French horses to all our races, whilst there are very few races in France for which English horses are eligible. But I trust before long a satisfactory arrangement will be made with regard to this injustice with the French Jocky Club.

With the Newmarket Houghton Meeting the legitimate racing season may be said to close, and "till the spring of the year" there is a cessation of sport on the "flat." Those who have lost their money have their last chance in the Shrewsbury and Liverpool races. Then there are hurdle races and steeplechases during the winter months on which gentlemen with a speculative turn of minds may make their books.

Old Rugbeians in all parts of the world will be sorry to hear of the death of John Lillywhite, who was for seven years coach of the school. Under his tuition Rugby produced some illustrious cricketers. He was a fine all round cricketer, a good bat, a splendid field; at one time he was considered the best cover-point of the day and a first rate bowler. For many a long day has John Lillywhite played in all the great matches, and his has been a familiar figure at Lords and the Oval. He could always be recognised by the spectacles which he had worn from boyhood. After thirty years of professional life, he has been bowled out by the great and irresistable bowler Death.

For the last week, owing to the news of the Nana's capture, old Indians have been at a premium in London Salons. Every one is anxious to secure a man who has been to India, it does not matter what Presidency and can talk about the mutiny. To a large class of newspaper writers who carefully avoid saying what they mean in a natural manner, the capture of the Nana has afforded a great opportunity for fine writing. The *Times*, which the other day was great on the "belated Shikary," speaks of our blood being stirred with the "stern satisfaction of accomplished vengeance." The *Daily Telegraph* in hysterics speaks of "unmasking the batteries of hate." In the *Daily News*, the great master of picturesque descriptive writing, Mr. Forbes gives us two columns about his visit to Cawnpore. It seems to be questionable taste to reproduce the hideous details of that awful massacre of hapless women and children, in order to gratify the morbid curiosity of a section of the British public. But our daily journals in the present day are, I am sorry to say, not always distinguished for good taste or accuracy. The *Daily Telegraph* wrote the other day of the "splendid physical constitution of the sportsmen, who, within four or five hours, can fire from fiteen hundred to two thousand shots with unruling a brain and unshaken hand." By the vulgar laws of arithmetic, this gives seven shots a minute—certainly a rapid rate of firing. The "special corsespondent" of the *Daily News* at Esclemont describes the battue on the estate of the Duke De La Roche Foucald-Bisaccia in the following unique manner. "The partridges as they are wont to do when they have not been much disturbed, approached the copse, skimming near the ground; so the first shots were fired low; then instantly, the scared covey towered high, flying wild as hawks. There was a large proportion of misses and many wild shots, *but the rifles brought down many at almost incredible distances*: well to shoot partridges at incredible distances with rifles requires a man to be a shot better than the average. Poor Pilate if he had lived in the age of special correspondents he would have often asked the question, "What is Truth?"

Society is making severe remarks on the conduct of a certain great lady who continues to stay at Balmoral whilst her guest the Empress of all the Russians is at Buckingham Palace. Rumour says the Empress has to pay her own expenses. Room not board is given. Let us hope for the sake of the English nation that this is not true. [illegible]

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, [illegible]

VEHAR LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe that you give the height of water at Vehar on last Saturday at ft. 55 9/10 and on the corresponding day last year at ft. 57 9/10. Why is there less water at Vehar this year, after an unusually heavy monsoon, and with Tulsi to help?—Yours, &c.

20th November. PENCIL.

THE UTTER VANITY OF LEVEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "X. Y. Z." rather naively asks for what reason on earth people attend the Governor's Levees? I always thought it was to obtain an invitation to a dance at Parell, but "X. Y. Z." evidently expects something more.

For my part, it has always been and is still a matter of surprise to me that gentlemen of position, education, and refinement should be contented to array themselves in full evening dress at 5 P.M., and take the trouble to go to these Levees merely to pass before a lay figure and kotow to it in the most absurd way for such a purpose—it was very different in the old days when after a pleasant exhilarating drive in the cool morning air, the visitors were expected and remained to breakfast with the Governor.

But I suppose seeing one's name in print is something which "X. Y. Z." does not seem to appreciate more than DIOGENES.

21st November 1874.

AMENITIES AT MHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In all other cantonments I was ever in, the Bandstands were open to every one who behaved themselves, and the mild recreation of hearing strains of music was restricted to no class or creed.

Here in Mhow, the case is very different, and the N. I. Regiments in particular are exclusive to a degree. The Hussars certainly have their Band playing within their own Mess compound, and have a right perhaps to exclude those not belonging to their society; but the N. I. regiments have no such excuse, the place their Bands play on is Government ground, and the Resident's garden and the garden and benches are kept up out of the Cantonment funds.

Last evening a lady with her two daughters (who have been invited to the Hussar Bandstand on a former occasion) came to the N. I. Bandstand; they are new arrivals at this station, and hardly up to the manners of the residents. I had almost said "Goths."

An officer of N. I., known for his popularity and suavity in performing disagreeable and delicate missions, walks up to the lady alluded to and sends her and her daughters off the ground! Their faults—perhaps they were not considered sufficiently aristocratic for the N. I. Officers!

Now the question is, Mr. Editor, has any officer the right to do this? I presume Government money is drawn for those particular Regiments to keep up their Bands, and I know the spot they were playing on is the Government garden. Why should this exclusiveness be allowed?

I trust the H. E. the C. in C. (who was present at the time) heard of this occurrence, and may be pleased to take notice of it.

Mhow, 19th November. PLEBEIAN.

BOMBAY.

A Boat Sunk.—A Buttella No. 647, laden with iron belonging to the Commissariat, sunk at the Borce Bunder on the night of Friday last.

A Stray Child.—A little boy was found straying at Colaba on Friday, and was taken care of by the police. The lad appears to say that he accompanied some hay carts from the Tanna Zilla.

Theft.—One Gunnoo Balla reported to the police that gold rings to the value of Rs. 18 were stolen from his person whilst asleep in his house at Koobarwarra on the night of Friday last.

A Hint to civilisation.—On Saturday evening a Christian female named Maria Antone, aged 60 years, was found lying on the Esplanade, in a state of insensibility from sickness and sheer starvation. She was taken to the Goculdass Hospital.

Theft.—Baboo Govind, an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being convicted of stealing a pair of gold earrings, the property of one Narayen Baboo.

Charitable Bequests.—The late Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama, has, by his will, bequeathed Rs. 1,50,000 for the benefit of several local charities and for certain charitable purposes. The executors are making arrangements to distribute the amounts apportioned to each charity.

Attempted Infanticide.—A female child, apparently of recent birth, was found lying in a privy at Funneswady on Friday night last, the child being alive was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it is said to be doing well. Inquiries are being instituted by the detective police for the heartless mother.

Hydrophobia in Rajcote.—On the evening of the 14th inst. a little dog belonging to a Parsee gentleman in Rajcote was seized with hydrophobia. It bit three persons before it was finally caught and destroyed by the police. Since this occurrence the police have been shooting all stray dogs—doubtless a wise precautionary measure.

An unruly Horse.—As Namjee Damajee, a Bunniah, was driving along the Gwalior Tank Road on Saturday evening, his horse suddenly became unmanageable and broke the carriage. The driver and Namjee Damajee, who was the sole occupant of the carriage, were much injured, the former so seriously that his immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital was ordered.

A Suspicious Character.—One Abdool Rayman was, on Saturday last, convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, of having in his possession a goat valued at Rs. 5, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came possessed with the same. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Ornaments.—Suddoo Succaram, a Hindoo boy, aged six years, was found straying on the Beach Chowkey Road on Friday last, when he was taken to his parents who lived at Khetwaddy. The parents complain that ornaments valued at Rs. 10 had been removed from the child's person. The boy appears to state that some man gave him two pice and took him to Chinchpoogly where he divested him of his ornaments.

Mr. C. D. Gilder, Master of the Indo British Institution, has brought an action against a Mr. Howell, for an assault at a Season Ball. Mr. Gilder says there is a general evil attending such gatherings, things are said calculated to make ladies blush. A very good reason for avoiding them altogether. It seems to us a pity that the orphans in the I. B. Institution should be brought up to think such entertainments desirable.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Accident.—Mr. E. D. Gostling, C. E., whilst galloping his horse along the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Friday evening last, accidentally knocked down an old Mussulman who had a child with him in his arms, whilst the man was attempting to cross the road. The old man sustained a fracture of the left shoulder and the child a severe cut on the forehead; both were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Gostling and horse also both fell but were not much injured.

We (*Bombay Gaurdian*), spoke last week of the loss sustained by the U. P. Rajpootana Mission in the death of the Rev. G. Martin. By this week's mail from home we regret to hear from the Rev. John Robson, of the same Mission, that he is precluded from returning by the state of his health. He has been pronounced totally unfit to return to India, and assured that one hot season in India if it did not prove fatal to his life would, at all events, prove fatal to his power of work. This is a very great loss to the Mission.

Housebreaking.—A sweet-meat seller named Kunnia Baitchall, residing at the back of Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police that on Friday evening last on his return home, he found that his room was entered by [illegible]

An Extensive View.—[illegible] a 50 Rs. bank note from one of his coat-pockets. As usual in such occurrences he did not discover his loss till too late. He reported the matter to the police yesterday morning, and gave them the number of the note. 56154.

The Goanese Robbers.—*A Opiniao* narrates that a gang of robbers (prisoners lately escaped from the Panjim Jail) made an attack upon the village Saucolda and perpetrated a daring robbery, taking with them besides all that they could lay their hands upon, one Brahmin who is now supposed to have been assassinated. They were about to retire with the booty when a piquet of sepoys of Hirba Ranes saw them and fired upon them. This put the robbers to a precipitate flight, and in the confusion they left behind some old firearms and other things. It is also said that one *gauddo* of Pirla and two *gounlies* of Naquinim have fallen victims to the atrocities of the robbers.

Presents to the Populace.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that, in token of general rejoicing for the birth of a son to him, Mulhar Rao resolved that the present of a sarree (wrapper) and a chowlee (boddice) should be made to every Marathi woman in the city of Baroda who applied for it. Accordingly on the 17th inst, sarrees and chowlees were distributed to thousands of Marathi women who went to the palace to apply for them. In the same manner many thousands of rupees were distributed among Gujeratee women in the city at the rate of one rupee to each applicant. The applicants, as they came up one after another, were collected in a large place or enclosure, and were released when the distribution of presents was over.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain R. T Dundas, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs Adey
Mrs Dickenson
Mr R Browne
Lady Forsyth
Mr G C Caldecourt and four children
Mr W S Clarke
The Revd Mr and Mrs Macmordie
Mr E J Stephens
Mr T Ross
Mr J Brown
Mr and Mrs Durrant

Mrs Whittle and infant
Miss Young
Mr George Evans
Mr B Brown
Mr and Mrs J C Chapman
Mr T B Fergusson
Mrs Leslie Crawford and two infants
Mr W Arnold
Mr J L Tait
Dr E Nugent
Lance Corporal Talbot.

For Brindisi.

Mr J S Armstrong
Mr B Larpent

Mr R P Colvin.

For Venice.

Mr H W Willock
Mr J W Alexander
Colonel C P Y Friscott

Captain Turner
Mr and Mrs Hewett
Colonel Smith.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a common jury.

INSTIGATING TO GIVE FALSE EVIDENCE.

Hormusjee Dossabhoy, whose trial was traversed from the last Sessions owing to the prisoner's ill-health, was charged before His Lordship and a common Jury with having, on the 15th of June last, abetted the offence of intentionally giving false evidence by instigating one William King to appear as a witness in the case of the *Queen* vs. *Rustomjee Maneckjee* and others, and as such witness to deny that he had ever been in the service of Rustomjee Maneckjee, and to deny the truth of certain statements made by him in this case in the Police Court, whereas, William King had been in the service of Rustomjee Maneckjee and his deposition in the Police Court was true, as the prisoner Hormusjee Dadabhoy knew; also, to state that he had been tutored to give his evidence in the Police Court by Mr. Mills.

Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said that they would remember that some months ago a series of cases were tried in this Court called the Parsee riot cases. Among the defences raised in these cases were some of an *alibi*, and many of these were found to be fabricated. Among the persons who were engaged in the fabrication or alleged fabrication of these defences was a man called Rustomjee Maneckjee, and at the Third Criminal Sessions, this year he was charged with fabricating false evidence. Between his committal at the Police Court and his trial at the Sessions the occurrences took place which constituted the present charge.

In consequence of information given by Thomas King to the police, two police officers, Inspector Crummy and Abdool Ali, concealed themselves in a house at Camateepoora. Shortly after they had done so the prisoner and Thomas and William King arrived, and a conversation took place, which formed the principal evidence in this case. After some refreshment had been provided, the prisoner said words to this effect to William King—"We want to get Rustomjee out. You must deny the evidence you gave against him at the Police Court. You must say at the Sessions, which will commence on the 27th of June, that you were not in his service, and that you were tutored to give your evidence by Mr. Mills. He is not in Bombay now, and there will be no trouble about it. You must say yes to all the questions put to you by Rustomjee's barrister when you are examined by him." The prisoner then said to Thomas King—"you must also contradict the evidence you gave before the Magistrate against Rustomjee." After this conversation the prisoner promised to give the witnesses some money, and was then about to leave the room, when Inspector Crummy jumped down and arrested him. If the jury believed the evidence of Inspector Crummy and Abdool Ali they could have no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Purcell in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the prisoner's answer to the charges brought against him was very simple, and he would happily be relieved from occupying their time at any length. The prisoner did not deny the interview with the two Kings, but the state of things which led to that interview was very different from what had been asserted by the two Kings and the other witnesses for the prosecution. After the riots which took place in February last there were a number of charges brought against Parsees and others of fabricating false evidence. Amongst the persons thus entrapped was one Rustomjee Maneckjee. He was a relative of the prisioner at the bar, and the latter therefore felt anxious about the case and the more so because he felt sure of the innocence of his relative, which innocence was confirmed in this Court by a Judge and jury. He consequently had some conversation with Thomas King and reproached him for the evidence he had given against Rustomjee, thereby including him in the net which had surrounded Ross and others who were perfectly guilty. It was true that the prisoner was willing to give the Kings some inducement to make them contradict the evidence they had given at the Police Court, but the change was not a change from truth to falsehood but from falsehood to truth. Now it was no offence to ask a man to give evidence which was perfectly true. Then the prisoner asked the Kings to state their reason for giving false evidence, namely, that they had been incited to do so by Mr, Mills. There was nothing unnatural in the prisoner accepting this statement about Mr. Mills as true, because he knew that Mr. Mills was the officer who was most prominent in procuring the arrest of the Parsees, and there was a conviction in the minds of the Parsees that he would stick at nothing to get them convicted. So far the prosecution and defence substantially agreed as to the facts, Before the prosecution could prove the prisoner's guilt, they would have to prove that the evidence suggested by the prisoner to the Kings was false and that he knew it was false. The Kings were persons whose evidence the jury could not for a moment accept. Rustomjee would be called and would show that the statement of Thomas King that he had been in Rustomjee's service was quite untrue. In conclusion, he (Mr. Parcell) might say that if the jury could come to the conclusion that the prisoner was not guilty, they would be doing a great deal to remove the last remnant of the ill-feeling that have been caused by the riots.

Rustomjee Manekjee was then called, and on examination stated the witness Thomas King had never been in his service.

Mr. Farran again addressed the Court, and His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and then returned, the foreman stating that two of the gentlemen were not quite clear that it had been made out that the prisoner asked the two Kings to state beforк the High Court that they had been tutored by Mr. Mills

His Lordship again read over the evidence of Mr. Crummy and Abdool Ali on this point, and the foreman than said that the jury were unanimous that the prisoner was guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said that he had considered that the offence of which he had been convicted was a much worse offence than giving false evidence itself.

The sentence of the Court was that he should receive rigorous imprisonment for 18 months.

A cruel joke was recently played upon a surgeon living in a colliery district near Thornley. Word was brought to him that a terrible accident had occurred at a colliery in the neighbourhood, and he was urged to lose no time in going there with instruments, splints, lint, and bandages. He hurried off accordingly most elaborately prepared, and, the news having spread, he was followed [illegible]

A CASE OF SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

On Saturday, at the Small Causes Court, a case of some interest to the mercantile community was called on before Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, in which a claim on account of short delivery of cargo was raised. The plaintiffs, Messrs H. Clason and Co., sued Messrs Malcolmson Brothers, owners of the steam ship Parana, carrying on business in Bombay by means of their agents Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co., to recover Rs. 90-10-6, the value of 1 cwt, 3 quarters, and 14 lbs. of iron hoops and spears short delivered by the master of the ship to the plaintiffs in Bombay. Mr. Jefferson appeared for the plaintiffs; the captain of the steamer appeared in person.

The contents of the bill of lading were to this effect:—Shipped by H. Clason and Co., of Liverpool, in the steam-ship Parana, lying in the port of Liverpool and bound for Bombay 1,493 bundles iron hoops and 618 iron spears, to be delivered in the like good order and condition to H. Clason and Co, or to his or their assigns. Weight, contents, and value unknown. In margin the weight is given at 55 tons, 7 cwts, 2 qrs. and 8 lbs; and the value at £96-18-2.

Mr. Jefferson said that, in this case, a short date summons was issued on Friday by the First Judge against the Master of the Parana, returnable that day, as the ship was ready for sea. Some little irregularity had occurred in the service of the summons. No bailiff could be found on Friday night, and the summons was therefore served without the intervention of that functionary. The defendant was, however, in Court. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 90, being the value of certain iron short delivered by the steamer; and he proposed to examine Captain Waring, the commander of the ship.

Captain Waring was accordingly called into the witness-box and said—I command the steam ship Parana. She is owned by Messrs. Malcolmson Brothers of Liverpool. I brought out some iron for the plaintiffs, H. Clason and Co. This is one of the set of Bills of Lading under which I brought the iron out.

Mr. Jefferson—That is all I intend to ask Captain Waring. I cannot take the case further to-day, and it will be necessary to have a commission for the examination of witnesses in England. The iron was brought out in bundles.

Captain Waring—I admit there was one bundle short, for which I will pay. I brought out 2,111 bundles, and I hold receipts for 2,110. I am willing to pay for the one bundle short delivered at its proper weight.

The Judge—Do you claim more?

Mr. Jefferson—Yes, your Honour. Many of the bundles delivered were only half bundles. The question is whether the consignees are entitled to recover the actual weight they delivered. If they cannot prove the weight, they will, of course, have to take what the Captain gives them; but I am instructed that they can most clearly prove the weight shipped.

Captain Waring said he held himself responsible only for the number of bundles. The Bill of Lading stated the weight, contents and value to be unknown. He held in his hand receipts for 50 tons, 7 cwts.

Mr. Jefferson—I apply for an adjournment and also for a commission to England. Captain Waring will state whether he wishes to join in the commission.

The Judge—Do you wish to join in the commission?

Captain Waring—I delivered the iron according to the Bill of Lading, and I hold the receipts. I don't think I am further responsible.

The Judge—You will probably be in England by the time the commission is received. Who are the charterers of the ship?

Captain Waring—The charterers are Hughes, Nephew of Liverpool.

Mr. Jefferson—It is but fair that Hughes, Nephew should be served with a notice.

Captain Waring—I should like to know whether the iron was weighed?

Mr. Jefferson (after consulting plaintiff.) Yes, it was weighed.

The Judge—Notice will be given to Hughes, Nephew and Malcolmson Brothers.

Captain Waring—Malcolmson Brothers know nothing of the matter. They live in Ireland. The charterers are in Liverpool.

Mr. Jefferson—Your Honor will take a note that a commission has been applied for.

The Judge said he would, and the parties then left the Court.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Friday last at the office of C. E. Mitchell and Company., the Secretaries and Agents. There was a pretty large attendance of shareholders. In the absence of the Chairman of the society it was proposed that Mr. W. M. Wood should take the chair.

Mr. Wood having moved into the chairman's seat, said he was sorry to have to occupy this position instead of Mr. Hay, the chairman of the Company, who had been connected with the Company from the first. He had been taken ill a few days before and had gone to Matheran. It was not necessary for him (Mr Wood) to make many preliminary remarks. Those present knew the general feeling with which this Company was started. Though Bombay was well supplied with competing shops still there was a strong feeling among consumers, especially in the Mofussil, that they should have something to do with the purchasing of their goods. Though in consequence of the capital being fixed at a much larger sum than was necessary, all the shares had not been taken up, still as many had been taken as could have been expected, and the distribution had been very great especially among the services. The present meeting, although it was desirable in new companies to have a meeting as soon as possible, would not have been held so soon but it was necessary to hold it in accordance with the Articles of Association. The report of the Directors and the balance sheet had been in the hands of the shareholders for some days, but there were one or two place in the wording of the report which required to be altered. It was proposed to alter the first sentence in the last para on page 5 so as to read thus:—The Directors in *taking* the value of the stores on hand have deducted from the *estimated* sale, &c. Also to alter the last para. but one relating to Directors by substituting the name of Dr. Eaton for Mr. Lidbetter and the name of the Lidbetter for Mr. Charles Douglas. He (the Chairman) did not know that he need say anything more just now, but he would just draw attention to the fact that the accounts had been made to look as disadvantageous as possible. It would be observed that all the preliminary expenses had been debited to the accounts of these four months' transactions. The Society was not anxious to show a profit in the accounts merely for appearance sake. Any tradesman would have spread these opening charges over several years; and if they took say one seventh of them for the short period of business covered by these accounts, the result would be very different. Those preliminary expenses, including the law charges, were Rs. 3,000, of which one-seventh would be Rs. 430. Add to this sum all the expenses incurred, including the commission, and you have charges of Rs. 9,470 on selling the Rs. 52,020 worth of goods disposed of, being a nett realization of Rs. 42,500. But at the present rate of their returns the Rs. 56,000 worth of goods now on hand would be sold in half the time that the former were. Therefore, taking half the charges in the present balance sheet and adding another seventh of the preliminary expenses there would be an outlay of only Rs. 5,165 in disposing of the Rs. 56,000 worth stock.

The directors report having been taken as read.

Mr. Tudor Trevor said that the pleasing duty of moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet had been entrusted to him. The real test of success was he thought to be seen from page 6 of the report, where it was shown that in four months the sales had quadrupled. There was apparently an unfavourable balance against the Society, but the chairman had explained that the whole preliminary expenditure had been charged in those four months' accounts. It was somewhat unfortunate that the Directors had chosen to produce a statement of accounts, as it was almost impossible in a thing of this kind to show the exact state of affairs after so short time. There were about Rs. 56,000 worth of stores in hand, but it was difficult to arrive at a valuation of them in the short time allowed to the Directors. However, he thought there was enough in the report and the figures given to encourage them to continue members of the society, and to induce others to join it. The great prayer of the Directors was for more money, and it was to be hoped that the Company's full capital would soon be subscribed. There were one or two items in the report to which he would call attention. One of these was the Secretaries' and agents' remuneration. He hoped that before the meeting seperated something would be done about augmenting this. Then there were the Director's charges which might appear rather large, but these were fixed by the articles of Association which had been signed by all the Shareholders, and knowing as he (Mr. Trevor) did what the Directors had done within the last six months he thought they had earned their fee abundantly. He now proposed that the report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts for the 4½ months ending 30th September 1874 be adopted and passed.

[illegible]

Rs. 1,000. They had, moreover, a manager and two agents, one here and one at home. If they had an agent here he could very well communicate with Companies in England for stores without incurring the expense of another agent there. There were several other things, but he did not think the accounts in the present state showed exactly how the Company had been going on. There was, for instance, the item of Rs. 52,000 for goods sold; but no one could tell from the accounts how much actual profit had been made. Then Rs. 56,0000 were brought forward for stock in hand, which had not been sold yet. He thought the accounts should show plainly how the Company stood, and if there had been a loss they should not be afraid to show it.

Mr. Lidbetter said Rs. 56,000 was the cost price of the goods. The Chairman had explained this before Mr. Fischer came in.

The Chairman said he should like to know if Mr. Fischer had any amendment to propose.

Mr. Fischer said that he would propose that the accounts submitted should not be adopted, but that other accounts should be submitted to show exactly what profits the Company was making; also that the Directors should show in what way they intended to conduct the business, so that the general charges might not be so great. Mr. Angus said he quite agreed with Mr. Fischer that the accounts had been drawn up inaccurately, and not in the way accounts were usually kept. The Directors said they had taken the value of stock on hand at sale prices. (cries of no, no that's the cost price.) It was certainly not clearly put. If they could accept the statement of Rs. 56,000 as the original cost it was quite a different thing.

Mr. Baker said that although the accounts might not be very clear, it was easy to see how the Company stood. The cost of stores was Rs. 95,032-1-10; the cost value of stores in hand was Rs. 56,128-14-11; the difference between these two was Rs. 38,903-2-11, which was the cost of the goods sold during the 4½ months. They had been sold for Rs. 52,000, leaving a profit Rs. 13,116-13-11. Against that was charged on account of secretary's and agent's remuneration, establishment and other charges, law charges, Director's fees, postage and commission, Rs. 9,791-13-1 and Rs. 2,262-9-9 for preliminary expenses, making a total of Rs. 12,054-6-10, leaving a clear profit of Rs. 1,062-7-1. These matters were clear to every one and therefore he submitted the accounts should be passed.

The Chairman said regarding the objection that the charges were not kept down that he could only speak to the rest of the Directors and say that they had been most anxious to keep the charges down as much as possible as was consistent with efficiency. But it was necessary that things should be kept in good working order. He did not think it was necessary for him to make any further remarks, and so he would put the amendment to the meeting, he had not got it yet.

Mr. Fischer.—It is not written out: I thought you were doing it. With respect to the Rs.56,000, a statement was submitted some time ago in which the value of stores in hand was put down at Rs 45,000, I want to know how the difference has been made. Is it a mistake of the person who made out the accounts?

The Chairman.—That is not in evidence before us. We have nothing to do with that. I must ask you to put your amendment or withdraw it.

Mr. Morton,—I think you are too hard on Mr. Fischer.

The Chairman.—Wait a minute please, the amendment is not put,

Mr. Fischer then read his amendment, which was as follows:—That the accounts submitted at this meeting be rejected as not representing fairly the accounts of the Company.

Mr. Morton said that the Chairman had stated that if any member wished to ask about anything he should go to the Secretary. But, this meeting was the place where everything should be explained. All he had to say was that if they had an experienced man as Director things would not go on as they had done.

Salmon, for instance, from the price at which it could be had in England ought to be sold out here for thirteen annas per pound, whereas the Society charged a rupee. All he meant to say was that things should be looked into, and the Directors should have one at least among them who had a knowledge of business (laughter). Another thing was the great cost of lawyers, which the report stated would only be for one year, but it was not certain whether it would continue or not. It was hoped not. Instead of so much being paid to lawers he thought the work could be done quite as well for Rs. 150 or Rs. 250 (Laughter).

Mr. Cleveland—As I am the lawyer referred to.

Mr. Morton—Will you be good enough to sit down. There seems to be a clique at that end of the table. I ask how a rupee is charged for a tin of salmon instead of thirteen annas. As I said at first, I think Mr. Fischer is too hardly dealt with.

The Chairman said with regard to lawyer's fees to which Mr. Morton had referred, they were connected with the organisation of the Society, and were not likely to be required again. The Directors did not think the charges heavy, and they were considerably less than they had been at first, as the Directors had referred them to the solicitors and they had kindly consented to make a reduction. Besides it must be remembered that of the Rs. 750 in this lawyer's bill, there was a considerable sum for out-of-pocket expenditure, stamps, costs of registration, and items of that sort, which were in no way payment to solicitors. He (the Chairman) thanked Mr. Morton for his practical remarks, and hoped he would put them in a shape with which the Directors and Managers could deal. He would now put the amendment to the meeting.

The amendment was lost by a large majority and the original resolution was then put to the meeing and carried with applause.

It was then proposed by Captain Babington, seconded by Mr. Read, and carried—that the election of Mr. W. M. Wood, and Dr. Eaton, who took the place of Mr. Walter Lang and Mr. Thomas Taylor, at the board, be confirmed as also that of Mr. Lidbetter, who was elected in consequence of the regretted decease of Mr. Arthur Peile, and of Mr. Charles Douglas who has since been elected by the Directors.

It was next proposed by the Reverend Archdeacon Leigh Lye, and seconded by Dr. Cook, that A. Hay Esq. and Captain James, Directors of the Society now retiring by rotation be re-elected Directors.

The Chairman in putting this resolution to the meeting said that Mr. Hay had given the closest attention to the Society, especially when it was first starting; and the same remark applied to Captain James. No doubt that changes in the management were very desirable in a Society of this kind, but in a new Society like this most members would doubtless approve of the re-election.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Baker then said that seeing there had been some difficulty about the accounts this time, he begged to propose that two new auditors should be appointed for the next year.

Mr. Tudor Trevor and Mr. Fischer (applause), and that their remuneration should be Rs. 125 each. He did so with every good feeling, and a wish for the benefit of the Society. He himself had stated that the accounts were not quite what he could wish them, though it was quite clear from them what the state of the Society was.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Hynes.

Mr. Fischer in accepting the auditorship said that as the society was a co-operative one, he must decline to accept remuneration. (Applause, and cries of no, no.)

Mr. Trevor said that as he was bound by Government not to accept fees, he could not take any remuneration either.

The Chairman in putting Mr Baker's proposition to the meeting said he did not think the precedent would be a good one.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said with regard to the Directors' renumeration that the fee for each meeting was at present fixed by the Articles of Association, and the expenditure per month had been about Rs 90. Shareholders ought also to know that the Directors had declined to take any remuneration until the business had actually commenced, and had held many meetings before they received any payment. The question of commissions was rather a formidable one, and he did not wonder at any shareholder thinking it strange that they should have a man at home to take their orders. But he believed they would find in the history of all these societies that the method of having some one on the spot at home could not be dispensed with. Among the different co-operative societies at home there was one that purported to be a co-operative societies agent. If this idea were carried out, the Company might afterwards be agents to societies out here. He thought, however, that Shareholders would be satisfied with the assurance that this system was considered indispensable at present.

Mr. Morton was about to propose a resolution for the abolition of the agent at home as he did not see why goods could not be ordered out from respectale houses direct, but it was decided that such a resolution could not be put at this meeting.

Mr Lidbetter said that the mistake Mr Morton seemed to make was to suppose that all the stores were got from one house. Small quantities of goods might be got from several different houses, and it was impossible to have all put up and shipped and insured, &c without an agent

Mr LeMesurier said that the gentleman who was at present agent had hitherto been worked very hard indeed. The whole of his time was taken up in going the round of all the store houses and also communicating with people on the continent, and, in fact, finding out all that was wanted. In the present position of the Society it would be impossible to dispense with his services.

Mr. Trevor then said that before the meeting separated he hoped there would be some consideration of the question of further remuneration to the secretaries and agents. From the moment the Society was started the present secretary had done nearly the whole of the work with his own hands and he (Mr. Trevor) did not think that Rs. 165 was by any means proper remuneration for the secretary of a Society like this. (Applause.)

The business before the meeting being now over, after a little further discussion, the meeting separated, a vote of thanks being proposed to the Chairman.

A very painful scene occurred in a church in Bucks township, Ohio, a few Sundays ago. It seems from the account given of the affair by the *Dover Reporter* that the Church has lately been undergoing repairs. Among other improvements a new coat of paint was placed on the pews, followed by a coat of varnish; the result was most [illegible]

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INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—The official return for the week ending the 13th instant, shews the total number of deaths in Madras to be 243, being 8 more than the average of the corresponding week for ten previous years. There were no deaths from cholera, the mean of ten previous years being 3. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 41, the mean of ten previous years being 37. The mortality from fevers was 49, the mean of 10 previous years being 44. The casualties are thus classified—Europeans 2; East Indians 6; Mohamedans 23; and Hindoos 212.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS RAILWAY BANGALORE BRANCH.—We learn that a huge granite boulder, known as the "Tiger Rock," heeled over on the line of rail at the ghauts between Coopum and the Junction. This mass gave indications of turning a new leaf a short while ago, and it was the intention of the Resident Engineer to remove it piecemeal by blasting, but on Sunday last, it came down bodily and now obstructs the through passage of trains, though it has not in any way hindered passengers and baggage from being booked right through. We believe there are other large boulders in the vicinity of the line which may give trouble at a future day, and it would be as well, while the Company are at it, to remove all such masses, and prevent further anxiety.

NATIVE SELF-GOVERNMENT.—The problem of leaving India to be governed by the natives is being worked out to some extent in the Mysore Province, where the Chief Commissioner seems to have adopted the policy of appointing natives to posts vacated by Europeans. This policy is probably sound in a State likely to come under native rule shortly—we mean on the attainment of his majority by the young Rajah. An instance of the adaptability of the natives for administrative functions has been given by the controller of the young Rajah's household in a pamphlet he recently published, which although it may express some views unpalatable to Europeans, contains many suggestions of a judicious and practical nature. If this pamphlet is at all to be received as affording evidence of the progress of the natives in political science, India would not suffer materially should she be placed under native rule.—*South of India Observer.*

MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—The Directors of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund have resolved that the Sub Committee continue their investigations of the accounts of the Fund, and examine and audit the same from the date of the appointment of the late Secretary to 30th December 1874, and that, on the receipt of their report, a General meeting of subscribers be convened. That the future Secretary shall be required to devote his whole time, namely, from 10 or 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M., to the business of the Fund on the present salary, and that he be required to give tangible security in Government Bonds, Bank Shares, or Landed property to the extent of Rs. 6,000, and, with reference to Rule 51, it be recommended by the subscribers that the office of Secretary be held by a subscriber who is not a Director. That there be a concurrent audit of the accounts of the Fund on remuneration of Rupees 50 a month, and that the auditor be elected by the Directors, and not by the subscribers. These resolutions are shortly to be communicated to the subscribers in a printed circular.—*Madras Times.*

REFUSAL TO OBEY COMMANDS ON BOARDSHIP—At the Madras Town Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Srenavassa Row, Captain Thomas Halbert, the Commander of the British ship Reigate, charged Antonie Baccary, an able bodied seaman belonging to that vessel, under section 243, clause 4, of the Merchants Shipping Act, with continued refusal to obey lawful commands on board the ship, on the 17th instant. The prosecutor stated that the defendant, about two months ago at Madras signed articles to serve on the ship for three years. When the vessel went to the Mauritius, the defendant struck work and was imprisoned for it. The defendant was taken back on board, and he resumed his work and continued to obey orders until the night of Monday last, when he went to the Captain and asked for his discharge. The Captain refused to grant the defendant's request, and, in consequence, on the following morning, when he was told to "turn to", the defendant would not do so. The defendant, in answer to the charge, stated, that he had engaged to go in the vessel as far as the Mauritius and no further. He admitted having signed the articles, but he said that it had never been explained to him that he was bound for three years. The prosecutor was not present when the defendant signed the articles, but the clerk of the Shipping Master's Office before whom the defendant entered into the contract to serve the ship was produced. His evidence went to shew that it had not been explained to the defendant that he was bound for three years, and a witness called by the defendant spoke to the fact that, when the defendant signed the articles, he told the Shipping Master's clerk that he would not go beyond Mauritius. This being the evidence in the case, his Worship held that the defendant, after getting to the Mauritius, was not bound to the ship, and he therefore dismissed the case againts the defendant—*Madras Times.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Allahabad, 18th November.—Crops good throughout the district.

Jhansi, 18th November.—Kharif harvest progressing; rabi prospects good.

Agra, 18th November.—No change.

Meerut, 18th November.—Prospects unchanged.

Bareilly, 18th November.—Bajra and juar harvest begun. Out-turn good.

General Summary.—No rain. Prospects continue good everywhere.

AN EXPRESS MAIL-TRAIN FOR THE E. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I hear that there is some talk of our having an express mail-train worthy of the name on the E. I. Railway. Let us hope that it will be worthy of the name. The following extract will show you what may be done:—

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company run trains between Pittsburg and New York, 444 miles, stopping on the road but three times—at Altoona for 5 minutes after a continuous run of 117 miles; then comes a run of 132 miles to Harrisburg, where the train stops 20 minutes for dinner; the next stage is to Philadelphia, 105 miles, where there is a stoppage of 5 minutes, when the train runs on to New York, 90 miles. The Westing-house brake is used, and the engines pick up their water while running, on the Ramsbottom principle."

The Scotch mail on the Great Northern is one of the best expresses we have in England, running as it does from London to Edinburgh, about 400 miles, in 9 hours and 30 minutes. Another instance is the Great Western express, which accomplishes 200 miles in 4 hours and 20 minutes.

By the bye, when are we to have a direct line to Bombay viâ Midnapur, Sambalpur, and Nagpur? A good express on such a line would save 24 hours of the time now occupied in going to Bombay.

MERCURY.

THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE.

THE new Theatre in Dharmtolah is now nearly completed, and is really very handsomely fitted and furnished. The entrance hall is large and roomy, and the upper boxes and dress-circle are approached by an easy and wide stair-case. There is a ladies' cloak-room on the east of the hall, and immediately above that is a room to which ladies may move during the intervals between acts, and have ices or other refreshments. It will be furnished with couches, small tables, &c., and there will be a buffet at one end. The room will be furnished with large mirrors, and curtained off from the stair-case and passages. The upper boxes, which will also be curtained off from the principal passage, are prettily fitted up, and a fine double box, specially reserved for the Viceroy, is being specially furnished for His Excellency's use by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. There is free communication between the upper part of the house and the orchestra-stalls and lower boxes. Excellent arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of visitors to the Theatre, and the refreshment-room will be praticularly handsome and convenient when it is completely furnished with mirrors, &c. There will be three English bar-maids to dispense the refreshments, and the buffet is so constructed as to allow of a large number of people being served at once. The refreshment-room, which is just outside the south-western corner of the Theatre, can be reached either directly from below, or by an outer stair leading down from a promenade above. This upper promenade will be used in fine weather by smokers, &c., and in wet or bad weather there is a covered passage beneath, which can be used for the same purpose.

The decorations and paintings of the house, roof, boxes, &c., are in good taste; and when the curtains are hung, the Theatre should look very pretty at night. It is lighted by a large gasalier and a sun-light, and apparently everything has been done to secure the best possible ventilation. The stage-arrangements seem admirable. There is an excellent 'subterranean' stage, with all the necessary trap-arrangements, &c., complete, and by a simple contrivance of Mr. Anderson's, the Manager of the Company, the raising and dropping of the scenery will be done simultaneously. The green-room, actresses' dressing-rooms, &c., are all on the east side of the stage while the actors' dressing-rooms are quite separate, on the west. There is, we are told, a large stock of scenery, and Signor Stefanini, the scene-painter of the Italian Opera Company, is at work still with his brush. We are assured that the acoustic properties of the Theatre are good, so that sitters in the dress circle, and in the boxes furthest from the stage can hear distinctly what is said—but this we have not yet been able to test.

Everything will be ready in good time, and a telegram has been received from the Company at Colombo, saying that they are ready to commence the night after their arrival in Calcutta. The first performance will probably take place on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., when the pieces to be given are Albery's comedy in four Acts, *Forgiven*, and *The Dead Shot*. In these pieces all the members of the Company, except one, will appear. On the second night a burlesque will be given. The Christmas Pantomime is to be *Robinson Crusoe*, which will be produced for the first time on Boxing Night.

Great credit is due to Mr George Anderson, who has had the entire management of all the arrangements in connection with the Theatre. He is to be congratulated on the excellent result, and there can, we fancy, be little fear that the new Theatre—if the Company is as good as it is said to be—will be a great success.—*Englishman.*

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

FOR one moment, to imagine that the British Resident would deliberately seek "to lower the authority of Sir Salar Jung, and his co-regent in the eyes of the nobles," is a statement not only false in itself, but too absurd to be believed; and the editor of the *Times of India*, if he expects the public to have any confidence in his judgment and discrimination, should have been more cautious and made fuller enquiries before admitting it into his columns. But the last article, which appeared on the 4th instant, is worse than the first and second too. At its commencement it is a kind of *pibroch* over the melancholy fact that no notice either "formal or informal had been taken of the well-considered statement relative to the intrigues of which Hyderabad has been the centre, that we deemed it our duty to publish on the 15th of last month." If the writer had only confind himself to this mourning and lamentation over his own insignificance, and the wisdom of the public press in giving no heed to his rash, injudicious, and garbled statements, he might still have been left to himself and his "miserable comforters." But before the close of the article statements are made so utterly opposed to truth, that they are suggestive of nothing but sedition, insurrection, and anarchy amongst the nobles of the Hyderabad State. Thus, for instance, we read—"As to the nobles, they put but one interpretation on the whole transaction. They look upon it as an intimation from the Foreign Office that the position of regent was practically open to any one of them who would make a bid for British support by guaranteeing that if he was helped into Sir Salar Jung's place, nothing more should be heard of the claims of the Nizam to Berar." Again, almost the very next sentence or so we read—"Hyderabad has since that time teemed with reports to which even intelligent Europeans have given credence, that the British Government had resolved to stir up the nobility to paralyze the efforts of the regents to recover Berar; and some go so far as to say that a design was actually rife for changing by British interference the personnel of the regency and directly displacing Sir Salar Jung himself." Again we read—"To stir up the factious nobles and frighten the regents by the prospect of an infinity of humiliations at the hands of British officials and endless conspiracies hatched by the disaffected with impunity if not with something like protection from the paramount power: such is no doubt the extent of the design really entertained." When statements like these occur in the leading columns of a hitherto trustworthy and popular journal, the public naturally conclude the editor would be careful before passing such assertions, and reasonably enough, in the absence of more correct information, they imagine they must be true. But I think I can testify that *not one* of the above statements is true, and that such base designs never entered the head of one of the nobles till they were put there when the articles in question were translated to them by their Moonshes for their information. If the Berar question is to be discussed by the *Times of India* in this wild, insane way, speaking of "factions," "intrigues of the British Government," "conspiracies," "stirring up the nobles to paralyse the efforts of the regents," and such like choice expressions, without even once entering into the true merits of the case, the public will soon come to estimate the statements, on this subject at least, at their true worth. The several articles on this matter that have appeared in that journal have been so bitter, partial, and ill-judged, that a discriminating public have naturally enough enquired what could have produced the ill-feeling and blind bitter animosity toward the British Government, in this hitherto loyal and patriotic paper. And it turns out that "Hyderabad is teeming with reports" (more trustworthy in this case than in others already referred to) that the editor's pen never touched the paper on which the articles in question were written except to make the necessary corrections before sending the MS. to the press; and the real author is suspected to be a person now living in the suburbs of Hyderabad, who formerly held a prominent position here, though in a private capacity, but was summarily dismissed from his appointment for reasons that must have been *very* satisfactory to his employers before they took so decided a step. Subsequently to this a cause occurred for his bitterest animosity being stirred up against the British Government. Such being the antecedents of the reported author of the articles under notice—"hence these tears." The writer of the articles has not scrupled to avail himself of all the rumours about Hyderabad, real or imagined, that suited his own purpose, and I think it is well the public should be put in possession of one at least of the rumours on the other side, that they may be better able to determine for themselves whether the "conspiracies," "intrigues," "disaffection, of the nobles," "lowering of Sir Salar Jung's influence and character," have their origin in the action of the British Government or in the writer's own fertile brain. And if many more articles of a like character are allowed to appear, both Sir Salar Jung and the *Times of India* will have reason to cry, "save me from my friends."

"Into the merits of the Berar question it would be altogether out of place to enter fully in a letter like this. But to my thinking, for the British Government, in present circumstances, to make over the Berars in the way the *Times of India* suggests, would be simply tantamount to a breach of faith and trust on their part. As your readers are all aware, the Berars are held by the British Government in trust for the Nizam for certain specific purposes, and chiefly for the purpose of securing regular payment of that body of troops known as the "Hyderabad Contingent;" and when these claims have been met, and the expense of managing the district has been covered, the surplus amount is handed over to the Nizam's treasury. The British Government are not enriched one rupee by the possession of the Berars, and in no way whatever are they directly benefited by them; but the Berar districts have been benefited and vastly improved by our administration, and the Hyderabad treasury has been enriched by lakhs upon lakhs of rupees, which have been handed over to the Nizam after paying the contingent and other claims, and covering the expense of administration. The British Government undertook this trust from the predecessor of the present Nizam, who is now a minor, and it would show a total want of fidelity to that trust, were they to renounce their obligation until such time as the person on whose behalf they now administer these districts is of age, when he will be legally qualified to relieve them from their obligations. In such circumstances it is not sufficient to declare that Sir Salar Jung is prepared to deposit an amount of money in the hands of Government, the interest of which sum would be sufficient to secure the regular payment of the Contingent. As the paramount power we are bound to have the welfare of all the protected states at heart, and to promote their interests as far as possible. So that even supposing the British Government could at this moment honourably resile from the trust committed to them, there is still another question behind that, which is—would it be for the benefit of the districts, the welfare of the Hyderabad States, and the interest of the young Nizam, that they should do anything of the kind? No doubt the paramount power has perfect confidence in Sir Salar Jung, and they appreciate highly the wise, judicious, and enlightened administrative abilities he has shown during the long period he has held the office of minister. But Sir Salar Jung is no immortal, and were he removed or in any way disabled from performing the active duties of his office, who is there about the court of Hyderabad who could administer the affairs of the Berars with as much profit and benefit to the Nizam as is now done under British management? There is not one. And were the British Government now to withdraw from their trust, without doubt, in a very short time, the districts would be back to the condition they were in before they came under our care. And surely it would be not only a grave political blunder, but a heinous breach of trust, if we had to confess to the Nizam, when he came of age, that we had wilfully resiled from a trust we voluntarily entered into with his predecessor, that the depreciation of the Berar revenue was owing altogether to our withdrawing from that trust, and that we had no better reason to offer for our withdrawing from that trust than a weak sentimental kind of feeling of gratitude for the loyalty of Sir Salar Jung at a period so far back as about the year 1874. In matters of this kind, I have not the slightest doubt the public will realize that right and duty and common sense must have the precedence of sentiment."—*Secunderabad Correspondent of Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

AN influential deputation, composed for the most part of members of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, had an interview with Mr. Cross, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, at his official residence in Whitehall, on Oct. 28, in relation to the proposed formation of one municipality for the whole metropolis, with a view to unity of action and efficiency and economy in administration.

The deputation, which was headed by Lord Elcho, M.P., included, among others, the Duke of Westminster, Sir John Kelk, Major-Gen. Burmester, C.B., Major Lyons, Mr. F. Ricardo, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Major Fitzroy, and the Hon. Lyulph Stanley.

The deputation had congregated in an antercom of the Home Office fully half an hour before the time fixed for the interview, and in such numbers that the atmosphere became exceedingly oppressive and gave rise to many jokes, for the most part uncomplimentary, as to the ventilation of a Government building. At length, at the time appointed, they were unshered into the presence of the Home Secretary and the business in hand commenced.

Lord Elcho, who, as President of the Metropolitan Municipal Association introduced the deputation, said:—The object which brings us here is a very simple one. We want, if possible, to get an improved government for the city in which we dwell; we want to have unity of authority and union of action, and efficiency of economical administration if it can be got, instead of a divided authority, leading, not only in the opinion of the gentlemen present, but of the public at large, often to antagonistic action, and consequently an inefficient administration, which is more wasteful and costly than we hope it would be under a better state of things. That is the object which we have in view, and we believe that in coming to you for this object we are supported by a great mass of opinion out of doors, besides the gentlemen who are in this room. If any proof of this is wanted, it is to be found in the fact that this Association has been formed for the purpose of bringing about that better state of things. It has been in existence for some years, and under its auspices two Bills have been brought into Parliament, one by the late Mr Mill, the other by the late Mr. Charles Buxton, in 1867 and 1870. A letter appeared recently in a paper in which Lady Burdett Coutts states the case very succinctly, and says she is in favour of any measure "that tends to the improvement in such a variety of directions of our social well-being, health, and comfort." As regards the interest taken in this question, if any other proof is wanted, you, Sir, have only to look round this room and to see the importance and number of this deputation. I think, then, I am justified in assuming that it is not so much a question as to whether something should be done, but as to how and by whom what is to be done should be done. The association has produced a Bill; that Bill is tentative. It does not profess to be perfect in its details, but its main object is to elicit and focus opinion, and to fix opinion upon the points which are raised. I may describe the Bill as being in favour of reform, but not of revolution. It proceeds upon the old land marks; it builds on the old foundation. It finds the Municipal Corporation Act; it adopts and adopts that Act; it extends the limit of the mayoralty of the city, with all its ancient historic traditions over the whole of London, following in this respect the precedent found in the City itself, where you have the wards of Farringdon Without and Bishopsgate Without, thereby implying and clearly showing that this same principle has been followed in extending the municipality of the City over districts which it did not previously cover. While doing this, we beg particularly to call attention to the fact that the greatest care is taken of vested interests. Vested interests are carefully protected, and all rights and privileges are studiously reserved; existing authorities, where it is possible, are adopted, absorbed, and utilised; and I venture to think I am justified in calling a measure of that kind a Conservative Bill rather than otherwise, and not a revolutionary Bill. (Cheers.) It is reform and not revolution, and it is in consequence of the character of the Bill that we come to you with greater hope and confidence, believing that it is a measure which a Conservative Government, which at the same time is favourable to reasonable reform, might most reasonably adopt and take up. That is really the main object of our asking for this interview. We feel that the question is so vast a one that it is too big a business for a private member, and we ask you, on the part of the Government, to take this Bill in hand. We have every reason to believe that public feeling is not only strongly in favour of legislation on the subject, but that this actual Bill, which, as I have said, is only tentative, has been favourably received. We have also reason to believe that this reform of London administration, based upon the principles of this Bill, is not viewed with hostility by the City of London. Indeed, it would be most strange if it were so. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, we have very strong grounds for coming before you. I have said that there are difficulties; of course there are—in any great measure there are always difficulties, but, like the lions that look you in the face, they generally walk out of your path. Those difficulties could be easily overcome if this Bill was in the hands of the Government. There is first the question whether in establishing this huge municipality of four millions of people you do not establish an *imperium in imperio* which may to a certain extent not rival but cast a slight shadow upon Parliament. Without making the Lord Mayor a nominee of the Crown, which I do not think would be a popular proceeding, I have no doubt that you, in communication with your colleagues and those who are interested in this subject, if you take it up, would easily erect such constitutional checks as would make this idea of too potent a body a mere bugbear, which would disappear and be of no value. In the same way, with regard to the police, Lord Grey has written a letter, with very much of which I am rather disposed to agree, showing that from the exceptional position of London as the seat of Government you could not, without some constitutional and sufficient check and control, hand over the whole police to a municipal administration, and that the House of Commons would be, in such a case, dependent, not upon the "A" Division administered by you, Sir, but upon the "A" Division administered by some potentate who lives on what is now the other side of Temple Bar. Besides the police force is a very formidable one, consisting, as it does, of 10,000 picked men, who, from their superior *physique*, I am inclined to think would be able to walk over some 15,000 of Her Majesty's present recruits. (Laughter) I believe that, both with regard to the Lord Mayor and the police, some reasonable compromise may be come to. I have nothing further to add. I have endeavoured to point out what I believe to be the main feature of the Bill—namely, its Conservative character, retaining old landmarks, and working on the old lines of the Constitution. We hope you will take this Bill up, and we trust we shall receive a favourable answer. We believe the tide of public opinion is so strong in favour of legislation, and has been so focussed at the present time, that supposing the Government were not to take it up, I believe this association would be prepared to take their chance and "cast their bread—or their Bill—upon the waters," in full confidence that the flood-tide which has set in upon this question will carry it safe into port. (Cheers.) Our object is to implore you not to throw it upon us, but to take the Bill in hand and carry it through as a Government measure, feeling confident that it is a measure which, if carried by your Government, will add lustre to the Conservative Administration, and add greatly to its popularity.

Mr Cole, C. B, said: Mr. Cross, I am not about to inflict a speech upon you, but I have drawn up a short paper of my wants on this subject, which, with your permission, I will read. They are connected with the sciences and arts, and I think a municipality for the whole metropolis would be a body likely to relieve them. My wants are the wants of only three millions beside myself. (Laughter.) I want healthy, sweet air, and close to my house are three openings into sewers, which stink at times, increasing my doctor's bill and theatening my life; but the vestry cannot give me a remedy (Laughter.) I want a constant supply of water unpolluted by sewerage. I want it as pure as the water of Glasgow and other provincial towns. (Hear hear.) I want to pay for what I use at cost price; but I cannot get this. I want bright gaslight at prime cost, but I pay double the price that many country cousins pay for it. (Hear, hear.) I want roads properly kept free from dust in the summer and from snow and mud in the winter. I want clean pathways across the road to the south Kensington Museum—(Laughter)—but the vestry won't let me have them, because they would wear the road, and the vestry cannot afford to have crossings, although the museum has been the means of putting thousands of pounds into the poor-rate's chest of the parish. I wish to be able to drive in a cab as good as that of a Paris remise, but I cannot do so because the parish won't allow a shelter to be crected in the streets. I want to have some obsolete charities in my parish applied to providing lodging-houses and baths and washhouses for the poor and a local school for technical instruction; but the vestry cannot help me. I wish the best, which is the cheapest, administration of the rates I pay, and I get the worst, which is the dearest; and before I go to my grave I want a Conservative Government to relieve me of all my wants, having looked in vain during the last forty years of my life for help from a Liberal Government.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, as a London clergyman, said: he supported the prayer of the association, because the institution of one Government for the metropolis would give unity and facility of action in one respect at least—it would remove those rookeries which were a disgrace to civilisation and to our common Christianity, and place in their stead a good class of dwellings for our labouring population. By the existence of these places—and it had been found impossible to deal with them adequately under the present system—all good efforts, religious, moral, and sanitary, were alike neutralised, and to deal with them would be to lessen the vice, disease, and crime now generated and multiplied. (Hear.)

Major Lyon, one of the members for the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a vestryman of St. George's, Hanover Square, said he could entirely endorse all that had been said as to the necessity for legislation in the direction asked. This was so palpable to every one who knew the condition of London, that even the Metropolitan Board, which had well performed the duties thrust upon it from the time when it was called into being, must be well aware that the day of "happy despatch" for that body had arrived. If the Government adopted the Bill, three or four years would not pass away before a new and connected body would be formed, the laws governing the immense population would be codified, and where the Government had ten enemies now it would have 10,000 friends. (Hear, hear.) Doubtless some of the 1,000 vestrymen who now inflicted their government upon London would not be in favour of a municipality to rule over the whole, but the people themselves would welcome the change. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Beal then presented the memorial, which was twenty feet in length, and signed by a number of persons. It was as follows:—

"That the present government of London is inadequate, and less municipal than the government of the smallest corporate town in the empire, and far less protective of the interests of the inhabitants in the control and supply of gas, water, and other important matters, than the government of Liverpool, Manchester, and the other large corporate towns. That a portion of the metropolis, known as the City, has for centuries enjoyed municipal institutions, to the immense benefit of its citizens; and your memorialists venture to urge that the most effective municipal government that could be established would be the extension of the powers and duties of the Corporation of the City of London over the metropolitan area. That it was clearly intended, in the establishment of wards without the City, as Farringdon Without, and Bishopsgate Without, that such wards should extend over the increasing town area outside. That Parliament has supplied the metropolis only with powers of local action, rendering general action on questions affecting the whole metropolis impossible, excepting in matters by special enactment entrusted to the Metropolitan Board. Your memorialists respectfully represent that it is desirable that all powers enjoyed by the City of London, and by Liverpool, Bradford, Bristol, Hull, and other large towns, should be conferred on the metropolis by such changes in its government as will give unity and greater powers and cheaper and better government."

Mr. Cross, in reply, said:—Whether I agree with, or agree to differ from, any body of gentlemen, I am always ready and glad to receive a deputation from them if I see they have "thought out" the question they desire me, as a Minister of the Crown, to bring before Parliament. You have given proof you have thought out this matter by not simply putting your views in the form of a memorial, but by embodying them in a Bill. You say that this is merely a tentative measure, and so it is, after all, and it does indeed differ very largely from all other Bills presented by the same Association in former years. I have not met you here to-day for the purpose of discussing this Bill. There are very large and wide questions raised in it, about which, as a Minister of the Crown, if I entered upon them all, I should have to enter fully and at great length. My sole object in meeting you to-day is, that I understood from your secretary that it was not your wish to put your views before me so much in the form of that Bill, as to state your views *viva voce*, that I might consider them before the Cabinet Council meets. I have offered you that opportunity; I have heard all you have had to say, and I have paid great attention to it, and I am willing to hear anything more you may say; but beyond that I am sure you will excuse my saying another word. I am very glad to have seen you, and to have heard you.

Lord Elcho said that on the part of the deputation he had to thank the Home Secretary for having heard them so patiently, and any reference the right hon. gentleman made to the Cabinet on the subject they trusted would be accompanied by his recommendation that the measure should be taken up by the Government. (Hear, hear.) They would not ask for any further answer.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE SALFORD MANURE WHARF.

WE recently paid a visit to the scavengers' yard belonging to the corporation of Salford, in order to inspect the experimental works of the Universal Charcoal and Sewage Company, Limited. Before proceeding to describe the works, we must explain that the corporation of Salford is endeavouring to restrict the use of water-closets as much as possible, and has adopted the "pail" system of removing nightsoil. This system consists in placing an iron pail under the seat of the privy to receive the nightsoil, and which is removed as frequently as is necessary through a small door. These pails are covered with a lid, and placed in a van specially constructed for the purpose, provided with a roof and doors at the sides for the admission and removal of the pails. An empty pail is substituted for a full one at each collection. The scavengers' yard is a large area, completely surrounded by buildings, and having a branch from the canal by which means the manure can be sent into the country in boats. The entire space is nearly covered with heaps of manure, nightsoil, and street sweepings, which appear to accumulate more rapidly than they can be removed. We congratulated ourselves on making our inspection on a cool day, for the effluvia under a hot summer's sun must be intolerable; and whatever may be the wisdom of the system adopted by the authorities, there can be no question that the existence of such a nuisance as this yard must be, should not be tolerated, much less sanctioned by the health authorities of any borough. To add to the attractions of the locality, the corporation of Manchester has another similar yard on the opposite side of the river Irwell. Prior to the erection of the sewage company's works, the contents of the pails were simply mixed with the street sweepings, and to a considerable extent this practice still prevails, as the plant of the company, being only of an experimental nature, is not adequate to treat the contents of all the pails, about two thousand of which are in use.

We may remark that six or seven of the principal towns in Lancashire have adopted this system, which originated in Rochdale. We must now describe the operations of the company. In a low, dilapidated, and nearly windowless building, which was erected for a previous attempt to utilise town refuse, are placed the retorts and machinery of the company. The retorts, two in number, are cast iron cylinders, 9ft. long and 2ft. 8in. internal diameter. On the inner surfaces are cast a number of ribs, forming a kind of hollow screw. One retort is placed above the other and inclosed in a brick furnace. The street sweepings are carted into the shed and hoisted to a platform situated above the upper retort, into which they are fed through a hopper. The retorts are made to revolve by steam power, and the action of the internal screw conveys the sweepings to the opposite end of the upper retort, when they drop down a shoot into the lower one, through which they travel in a similar manner. During the whole time the retorts are exposed to an intense heat, and in any subsequent operations a third retort would be added, to utilise heat which at present is wasted. The action of the heat converts the sweepings into a finely-pulverised charcoal, which is discharged from the lower retort by passing through a spiral pipe placed outside the furnace in order that the charcoal may become gradually cool; if necessary, the lower portion of this pipe could revolve in a water-trough.

So far we have now obtained a thoroughly efficient charcoal made solely from street sweepings, and available for deodorising purposes, for which this material is admitted to be most valuable, and is adapted for use in dry closets, in the wards of hospitals, public urinals, mouths of sewers, and for mixing with all kinds of offensive material. By its use all decomposing substances are rendered perfectly harmless, so that they may be removed without offence or danger in the day-time instead of at night.

We now come to the second part of the process. On the arrival of a van with the pails, they are emptied into a shallow tank formed in the floor of the shed, and a few shovelfuls of charcoal are immediately thrown on to the nightsoil. The effect is certainly surprising, the offensive odour being immediately removed. The mixture is well incorporated, placed in sacks, and sold for manure at a very reasonable price, which, however, it is stated, leaves a reasonable profit to the company. The street sweepings are also ground and mixed with certain proportions of clay and then charred, in which condition they are used for the filtration of sewage.

There can be no doubt that the manure manufactured by this company must possess highly fertilising properties, as it is entirely composed of nightsoil and carbonised street sweepings, which latter contain a large quantity of animal droppings. We should have stated that owing to the want of space for the apparatus for utilising it, the ammonia generated in the retorts is led into the furnace and burnt; thus a valuable article is wasted, and in this, as many other respects, there is room for considerable improvement in the plant to insure greater economy in labour and fuel. But these works must not be criticised too closely in detail; they were erected merely to ascertain whether charcoal possessing powerful deodorising properties could be manufactured from street sweepings at a cost which would be commercially profitable. This appears to have been accomplished, and if the Rochdale system of collecting nightsoil is to become extensively adopted—which we are inclined to doubt—then there can be no question that the plan of mixing and deodorising the nightsoil with charcoal is the best that can be employed. As the cost of wood or animal charcoal precludes their use for this purpose, then the process which we have just described will undoubtedly come into operation.

The invention is that of Messrs. Robey and Chantrell, and we must express our thanks to those gentlemen, as well as to the chairman and other officials of the company, for the courtesy and attention with which they explained the whole of their system to us.—*The Engineer*, Oct. 9.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By Dealers all throughout the World.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be earnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.
PRICE LIST.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	PER DOZEN. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton ......Gold capsule	32	17
" Rauzan ......Black capsule	25	13½
" Palmer ......Blue capsule	22	12
" Larose ......Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien ......Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac ......Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe ......White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc ......Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes ......Red capsule	22	12
Barsac	17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			
Chambertin ......Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits ......Red		26	—
Volnay ......Red		21	11½
Beaune ......Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne) ...White		26	14
Chablis, light ......White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S AND WACHTER & CO.'S BRANDS.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	34½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.		
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	42½	22½
" " Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbentel	27½	—

SHERRIES.	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	43 12
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Puero, Violet Seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	33 8
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27 8
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	

SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent 26

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale......Black capsule	42, 34 61
" old pale ......Yellow capsule	30
" pale, ...White capsule	27
" pale, ...Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality White cap.	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22½
" Scotch, 1st quality	25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—
White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. .... *per case* 27½

LIQUEURS.	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	
Kill the Crow Bitters	23½	

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 6 " Pints	" 3 8	" 3 12

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bidlinngs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS
ESTABLISHED 1864
SOUNDY & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES, BY BROADWOOD & SON, & COLLARD & COLLARD,
AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
SELF-ACTING ORGANS AND SERAFINAS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 20 to 150	ACCORDIONS	Rs. 15 to [illegible]
GUITARS	" 12 to 75	FLUTINAS	" [illegible]
BANJOS	" 10 to 45	CORNOPEANS	" [illegible]
FLUTES	" 15 to 100	BALLAD HORNS	" [illegible]
MUSICAL BOXES	" 30 to 100	FLAGEOLETS	" [illegible]
MELODIONS	" 9 to 15	POST HORNS	" [illegible]
MINIFLUTES	" 30 to 50	FAIRY BELLS	[illegible]
TAMBOURINES	" 3 to 12	BELL PIANOS	[illegible]
CONCERTINAS (English)	" 75 to 150	CASTANETS AND BONES	[illegible]
Ditto (German)	" 10 to 25	VIOLIN BOWS	[illegible]
Ditto (Anglo-German)	" 25 to 45	TRIANGLES	[illegible]

VIOLIN, GUITAR, VIOLINCELLO AND BASS STRINGS.
New Sheet Music at English Price.
PIANOS FOR HIRE FOR ANY PER[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALBUMS AND SCRAP BOOKS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.
STATIONERY CASES AND INKSTANDS.
W. F. THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES.
LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON SYSTEM MACHINES.
GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES.
BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, TIPS, AND CHALK.
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS AND SPARE SLIDES.
BADMINTONS, SETS COMPLETE, OR SPARE BATS.
SOUNDY & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD,—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.
Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.
The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.
WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s increasing business in this City rendering it necessary for them to have a larger show room for the display of their valuable Stock than their present one in Hummum Street, they have much pleasure in informing their esteemed constituents and friends that they have secured the new premises in Rampart Row, next to the National Bank where they will remove on the 1st December next.
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Messrs. HAMILTON and Co. would respectfully draw attention to their magnificent Stock of Jewellery, Plate and Fancy Articles got up especially for the above, and which they receive from the Ateliers of the Principal Manufacturers of London, Paris, and Vienna. Every week brings additions to their Stock. They would also invite special attention to their show of native-made Articles from Cashmere, Burmah, Delhi, Cuttack, Pertaubghur, and Trinchinopoly, which are without doubt some of the finest specimens of native work and art that can be seen.
ORMOLU GILT ARTICLES,
CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS,
ELECTRO PLATED ARTICLES.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
HAMILTON & Co.,

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!
SEASON 1874!!
MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,
OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.
WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.
1st October 1874.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¾ by 3 1/4 inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 46
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins. Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! NANA SAHIB!!!
FOR SALE, at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Photographs of Nana Sahib.
Price 1 Rupee per Copy.

WANTED.—A PLEASURE YACHT. Any Owner who may wish to part with. Apply for full particulars to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.
N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

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